The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1896. NO. 16

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....5.10		8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.25		8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....5.31		8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...5.36		8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....5.53		9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.15		9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....6.36		9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....6.42		9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown6.57		10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.06		10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport 7.15		10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....7.39		10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville.....7.54		11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville. 7.58		11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....8.10		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 30	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

LYNCHINGS.

They Substitute for Law and Order the Rule of the Mob.

From the Baltimore Sun.

One of the first things to be realized by the people of Maryland in connection with lynchings is that these outrages substitute for law and order the rule of the mob and its consequences. The consequences must be demoralization, insecurity anarchy. Heretofore it has seemed to be impossible to bring to punishment any of the perpetrators of lynching outrages, although all the formalities of summoning coroners' juries and investigation by grand juries have been enacted. Sheriffs, state's attorneys and judges on the bench have all done their part according to the forms and requirements of law for the discovery and the punishment of offenders, but without satisfactory results. Lynchings have gone on until they are a danger to the very foundations of the state. While it continues there can be no safety.

We feel sure that this condition of affairs has not been brought about either with the consent or the connivance of the sober and discreet elements of the community. It therefore rests upon these elements to create such a public opinion as will frown down and punish by the severest penalties to the law all infractions and all attempts to put "mob law" and "lynch law," which are no law at all, above the statutes and ordinances that have been devised for the protection of society, and which are essential to the safety of every individual composing the commonwealth.

If the sentiment of a community is so lax that it prefers the swift and exciting outbreaks of mobs to the deliberate and therefore slower and more considerate processes of law, the consequence must be a state of lawlessness which is a veritable hot-bed for engendering crime. It has been observed that lynchings do not stop the heinous crimes they most commonly punish. They are not affective in stopping any kinds of crime, because they are crimes in themselves. Every lyncher is a criminal. He substitutes the brute force of numbers to accomplish precisely what the criminal—if a criminal—had employed as an individual. The effect is to breed and foster violence, when all the influences or organized numbers—of society, in fact—should be employed in the suppression of violence and the maintenance of order.

If public opinion sustains mob violence mobs will be the rulers, lawlessness will prevail, all rights will be exercised only by those who have the might and the whole fabric of organized society will be destroyed.

No such condition as this, it is true, prevails in this state, but outrages against the orderly methods of law and justice and against the rights of individuals have been so unpleasantly numerour as to make it necessary to call attention to the inevitable consequences of disorder, and to invoke the exercise of all the powers of government to secure the rights inviolate of every person under the law.

--J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

No Such a Thing as "Hydrophobia."

The American Anti-Vivisection Society of Philadelphia has issued a circular for the purpose of allaying fear as to sufferings from hydrophobia. The circular sets forth that the condition of hysterical excitement in man described as "hydrophobia" is merely a series of symptoms, due usually to a dread of the disease, such dread being caused by realistic reports acting upon the imaginations of persons scratched or bitten by animals suspected of rabies.

The letter quotes a number of prominent physicians in suppport of the theory that sensational stories are responsible for many alleged hydrophobia cases, and letters from others are printed. The late Dr. Carson said: "I have never had a real case of hydrophobia."

Dr. Trall Green writes: "I have never had a case of hydrophobia nor have I ever seen a case."

Dr. Matthew Woods, who the report says, has been in quest of the disease for twenty years, asserts that he never saw hydrophobia in either man or animal, although six years ago he offered $100 reward to any person bringing him a patient. He says further that he has never met a physician who had seen a case of the disease.

The letter states that at the Philadelphia dog pond, where on an average over 6000 vagrant dogs are taken up annually, and where the catchers and keepers are frequently bitten while handling them, not one case of hydrophobia has occurred during its entire history of twenty-five years, in which time about 150,000 dogs were handled.

Dr. Charles W. Dulles of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been repeatedly appointed by various medical societies to investigate rabies, and who has corresponded on the subject with most of the distinguished medical men of foreign countries, says: "There is no such specific malady, having, after sixteen years of investigation, failed to find a single case on record that can be conclusively proved to have resulted from the bite of a dog or any other cause."

An Enemy of Fruit Trees.

The curculio live over winter in the beetle state in grass, leaves and protected places. In the spring they come out early and feed on the fruit of plums, apples, cherries, peaches, and similar plants. They begin their work in the spring almost before the plants are out of flower.

There are several species of them; one attacks the plum, in which it lays its eggs just under the skin. The growth of the larvæ in the fruit of the common varieties, that is European sorts, causes it to become rotten and to fall off when about half grown. Our native American varieties of plums are called "curculioproof," because very few of these eggs develop in them; but this stinging of the fruit makes it rough and misshapen. Another species of the curculio attacks apples, causing the fruit to become rough, knotty and misshapen. These curculio are less than an inch long, dark in color, with a stiff, hard snout, which is quite prominent. They are easily detected on plum trees after the plums fall.

Interrupted Duff's Prayer.

Uncle Duff, hearing the noise, began to pray; Aunt Saluda joined him fervently; Sam listened stupidly and in suffocating terror.

Fifteen cannon thundered together over beyond the bridge, and a flight of shells through the air made a prolonged whirring noise, followed presently by a rapid sluttering of musketry in the woods at the lower edge of the plantation. The regiment went across the field at a donble quick step, knocking over the fences as they came in the way.

"Oh, good Lor, if ye kin spa' de ole man er leetle bit longer"—began Uncle Duff, but his prayer was interrupted by an explosion on both sides of the river, rival batteries thundering at one another and opposing lines of infantry exchanging long rolling volleys.

Mrs. Farrow saw the cavalry scurry away from their lurking place under the river bank and disappear in the woods, while four or five heavy field guns, drawn by panting and overworked horses, trundled rapidly along the red clay road, the drivers whipping and swearing.

After a few rounds there came a short lull in the bombardment, during which a singular serenity pervaded the air and sky.

"Dar, now, Lor, stop de wa' right heah, and lef' de ole darky"—

But Uncle Duff sprang to his feet as another awful cannonade began and a shell burst on the railroad track in front of the door. He forgot his prayer.

"H—— an fury!" he cried, "dat's dangerous! Gi' me my hat, fo' de Lor sake! I'se gwine outen yer!" And he rushed through the back doorway, and across the garden to the woods, followed by Sam and Aunt Saluda.—*Lippincott's.*

Kansas' Big Wheat Crop.

After many vicissitudes during the period of growth the State of Kansas has produced an eminently satisfactory crop of wheat. From returns furnished from every county in the state in answer to inquiries by the Chicago *Post*, the total yield is found to amount to about 43,000,000 bushels. That is about double the quantity produced in the same state last yoar. It also exceeds the average yield of the last five years, which includes the phenomnnally heavy crop of 1892. As the requirements of the people of Kansas for bread and seed are not to exceed 9,000,000 bushels per annum it follows that from her 43,000,000 bushel crop of the present year she can export to communities outside of her own borders 34,000,000 bushels, or about 10,000,000 bushels more than the total product of Argentenia last year, according to the latest estimates.

—Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhœa set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhœa but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy. —Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

WHERE WOMAN ISN'T APPRECIATED.

When She Goes With a Man to Help Him Buy Clothes For Himself.

His wife was with him, and it took the clerk two hours to sell him a suit of clothes, during which time he tried on half a dozen suits and overhauled a dozen more. It was only a $15 suit at that, and when the man and his wife had departed the clerk got himself excused for ten minutes and went out and blew in 15 cents out of his small salary on a Manhattan cocktail. When he got back, he was feeling better, but there was still trouble enough on his mind, and out of the kindness of my heart I gave him an opportunity to vent his feelings.

"I would have sold that man a suit of clothes inside of ten minutes if it hadn't been for his wife," he said, "and it wouldn't have been a $15 suit either. The floor manager has got a grudge against me. *He* always calls on me to serve a man when there is a woman along with him. If this thing goes on, I'll throw up my job. *Harder* to sell to a man when he has has his wife or sister or sweetheart with him? Why there isn't any comparison. The woman goes on the assumptiou that the man is an idiot and doesn't know what he wants, anyhow, and that we are trying to swindle him. And the worst of it is you've got to pretend to be amiable, or she complains, and then you get fined or fired. I'd rather wait on a dozen men than on one man with a woman along who has got a proprietary interest in him. Women ought to be charged a big admission fee to compensate for the trouble they make when they come into a store like this."—*New York Herald.*.

Catarrh Remedy.

Persons who have catarrh or who easily catch "catarrh cold" find immediate and permanent relief by snuffing a a little lukewarm water into the nostrils every morning after rising, first cleansing them thoroughly by blowing the nose. The water may be held in the palm of the hand and thus applied to the nostrils. During an attack of cold in the head this method of treatment will be found very effective. A little salt added to the water is very good, and a drop of carbolic acid is also recommended, but must be used cautiously.—*New York World.*

—Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain painted directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

Eat

Naturally, have a good appetite, keep your blood pure and your nerves strong by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c

A Strange Coincidence.

Austin Corbin, who was killed in the runaway accident at Newport, N. H., was of Connecticut stock, his father having been born at Somers, Conn. Dr. L. E. Richardson, of Hartford, and Austin Corbin were schoolboys together, both having been born in that town and resided there until they reached manhood. Dr. Richardson, in speaking of his old schoolmate, related an incident of especial interest, in view of the cause of the death of Mr. Corbin. As has been stated in the accounts of last Thursday's accident, the Corbin homestead is located on a hill, the town roadway being at a base along the side of Sugar River. A semi-circular driveway leads from the house to the road. In being driven down to the roadway the horses started, throwing the occupants of the carriage against a stonewall. Mr. Corbin and his coachman were killed. When Austin Corbin was a boy of sixteen he was run away with by a horse down the same driveway and thrown against the stone wall. One leg was fractured in two places, and his head and body were badly bruised. He was attended by Dr. John L. Sweet, with whom Dr. Richardson afterward studied, and who is still in practice at Newport, at the age of eighty-six. Young Corbin was thought to be fatally hurt, but recovered after being disabled for a long time.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Long Imprisonment of a Dog.

Lewis Click, aged eighty-five years, died at his residence near Hot Springs, Ark., Monday evening. Mr. Click was a good citizen and very consistent in all his ways and dealings, but like many other men, he was a little eccentric and had some peculiar notions. For instance, one day his dog either accidently or intentionally killed a young chicken. Mr. Click had the dog brought before him at once for trial. His son and daughter were witnesses against the dog. After hearing the evidence Uncle Lewis pronounced the dog guilty and sentenced him to eleven years' close confinement. An old crib was used for a prison and in that place the unfortonate dog served seven years. Many of the neighbors pleaded hard for the poor dog, but he would not remit a day. The dog was fed and watered regularly, and after staying seven years in the old crib, some one under the influence of strong drink, who had considerable feeling for the dog, entered the premises one night and carried him away, and he has never been seen since. It is said by many who saw the dog that his claws grew long as a panther's, and his eyes turned green as grass from staying in the dark so long.—Atlanta Constitution.

HEEDLESS WOMEN.

They Pay a Sad Penalty for Their Neglect.

If women only heeded first symptoms—nervousness, backache, headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and sleep; palpitation, melancholy, "blues," etc., and at once removed the cause with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, there would be much less suffering.

But they are careless, or their physician is to blame, and they drift into some distressing female disease. The Vegetable Compound at once removes all irregularities of the monthly period: inflammation, ulceration and displacement of the womb, and all female troubles. All druggists have it. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., if you wish for advice, which she will give you free.

"I should not be alive to-day, if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was suffering greatly from an attack of female weakness, and nothing I had tried could give me relief; when by the advice of a friend I began the Compound. After using it two months I was a different girl, and now at the end of six I am entirely cured."—MRS. ANNIE KIRKLAND, Patchogue, L. I.

N Y N U—29

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

SEWALL THE NOMINEE.

The Maine Ship Builder Named for the Vice-Presidency.

AN EASTERN FREE SILVER MAN.

The Democratic National Convention at Chicago Completes Its Work and Adjourns---The Fifth Day's Proceedings Were Brief---Four Exciting Ballots Were Held---Arthur Sewall Won.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Democratic National Convention of 1896 finished its work late Saturday afternoon when it nominated the Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me., for the Vice-Presidency to be the running mate of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., the nominee for President.

It was 11 o'clock a. m. before Permanent Chairman White was ready to call the convention to order for the fifth day's session. Senator White and all the other friends of Mr. Bryan had had a very pleasant night of it celebrating in honor of the victory of the Nebraska man. The convention hall was not one-quarter full. Many of the delegates left Chicago immediately after the nomination of Mr. Bryan. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, requested Chairman White to throw open the doors of the convention to all outsiders, which was done.

After the nominations were made balloting began immediately. The subjoined table shows the result of the four ballots for Vice-President taken before a choice was reached:

Candidates.	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.	Fourth Ballot
Sewall	110	37	97	262
McLean	111	158	210	296
Williams (Mass.)	76	16	15	19
Lewis	11	—	—	—
Clark	50	22	22	46
Fithian	1	—	—	—
Sibley	163	113	50	—
Daniel	11	—	6	54
Boies	20	—	—	—
Bland	62	294	255	—
Williams (Ill.)	22	13	—	—
Harrity	21	21	19	11
Blackburn	20	—	—	—
Teller	1	—	—	—
Pattison	2	1	1	1
White	1	—	—	—
Not voting	258	255	260	252
Total	930	930	930	930

No record was kept of the fifth ballot. Before the result could be ascertained States began to change their votes and finally the nomination was made unanimous.

ARTHUR SEWALL'S CAREER.

He is a Prominent Ship Builder and a Recent Convert to Free Silver.

PORTLAND, Me., July 13.—Arthur Sewall, who was nominated for Vice-President at Chicago, was born in Bath, Me., on November 25, 1835, and was the third son of the late William D. Sewall. He was educated in the public schools of Bath, and after an apprenticeship under his father, formed in 1854 with his brother Edward, the firm of E. & A. Sewall, ship builders and commission agents. The Bath Sewalls have been closely identified with Bath's chief industry, ship building, since 1823. In 1879 Arthur Sewall, his son William D. Sewall, and his nephew, Samuel S. Sewall, a son of the late Edward Sewall, formed the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., which is still in existence. This firm has built many wooden vessels, among them being the Rappahannock—since burned at sea—the Shenandoah, the Susquehanna, three of the largest wooden ships ever built, and the Roanoke, the largest wooden sailing vessel afloat.

To meet the conditions of the present time Arthur Sewall & Company began some years ago to equip their shipyard with a plant for making steel vessels. They built the first steel American clipper, Dirigo.

Mr. Sewall was for many years prominent as a railroad man. He is also President of the Bath National Bank.

Mr. Sewall came out for free coinage of silver in June, 1895. Mr. Sewall was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator at the session of the Maine Legislature in 1893. Mr. Sewall has always made his home at Bath. He married Emma Crooker, of Bath, a daughter of the late Charles Crooker, who also was long and actively intentified with ship building at Bath, on the 29th of March, 1859, and has had three sons—Harold M., who achieved distinction in the diplomatic service in Samoa during the first Cleveland Administration, and who has since joined the Republican party; William D., a member of the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., and Dummer, who died in infancy.

The Sewalls are of an old and illustrious family on both sides of the water. The first American Sewall came here in 1634. William D. Sewall owned the whole of the large tract of the forest primeval on the banks of the Kennebec, and in 1823 cut down some of the trees, sawed them in a little mill and built the first ship to carry the Sewall flag. She was a brig of 199 tons burden and was launched on November 5, 1823. Mr. Sewall has been a vigorous opponent of the repeal of the present navigation laws.

AN APPALLING ACCIDENT.

An Excursion Train Wrecked Near Logan in Iowa.

An appalling accident to an excursion train occurred at Logan, Iowa, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, n which thirty-one persons living in Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley, and intervening points were killed and forty injured.

The train consisted of fifteen coaches loaded down with members of the Union Pacific Pioneers' Association, of Omaha, and their families and friends.

The excursion party left Omaha early in the day, picking up recruits at Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley and Woodbine, Iowa. Its destination was Logan, Iowa. About 7 o'clock the journey homeward was commenced. The train had hardly passed the limits of the city and was rounding a curve when down brakes was whistled, and then came a crash. The excursion train had been run into by a fast freight.

Accident to a Picnic Train.

A Wisconsin Central Railroad picnic train on the Chicago and Northern Pacific track was wrecked near Altenheim station, near Chicago. Five persons were killed. Those so far identified are: Frederick Keitel, M. S. Koch, Charles Samuel. The two unidentified bodies were taken to the morgue. Five persons were so badly injured that they were taken to the hospital.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted by the National Convention.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

Centralization of Power Resisted.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of Governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme system of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

"Civil and Religious Liberty."

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Silver Once the Unit of Value.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

"The Crime of '73."

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

Monometallism Denounced.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other Nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution.

Free Coinage at 16 to 1.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

Bond Issue Denounced.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficing with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Opposed to National Banks.

Congress alone has power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

Tariff for Revenue Only.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

McKinley Law Denounced.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Income Tax Law Repeal.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

For Restricted Immigration.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactures, and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

Labor Arbitration Favored.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in Inter-State commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

Federal Railroad Ownership.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

For Economy in Office.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

"Government by Injunction."

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Against Pacific Funding Bill.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

For Liberal Pensions.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

Territories Should Be Admitted.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine as originally declared, and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

Sympathy for Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

Against Life Tenure in Office.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

Against a Third Term.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

For River Improvement.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Appeal to the People.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

MILLIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Interesting Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education.

The total enrollment in educational institutions of all kinds in the United States for the school year 1893-94 was nearly 16,000,000, according to the report for that year just promulgated by Commissioner of Education Harris. Of these all but 400,000 were in the regular schools, an increase of about a half million for the year. The percentage of total population enrolled in the schools was 20.53. School property gained in value during the year over $26,000,000, and 1103 more school houses were in operation. Discussing educational growth in cities, the report says:

"Instead of ninety-nine drudges producing a raw material and one person working to furnish and diffuse directive intelligence, it will come to pass in the distant future that one man will, by the aid of machinery, furnish the raw material, another man's labor will make the useful articles for food, clothing and shelter, ten more will elaborate articles of comfort and luxury; the rest, more than eighty per cent. of the community, will take up vocations having to do with protection and culture. With the growth of cities, therefore, there is a rapid increase of educational facilities. In the past twenty years the South has increased fifty-four per cent. in population, but its school attendance has increased 130 per cent.—more than twice as fast as the population. In the twenty years from 1874 to 1894 the value of school property in the South increased from $16,000,000 to $51,000,000—an addition of $40,000,000, or $2,000,000 a year. Higher education has also made a good record."

The report includes Specialist McDonald's criminalogical investigations. The latter seeks to prove that there can be no rational treatment of crime until the causes are investigated. He estimates nine-tenths of crime to be due to bad social conditions. He attacks the theory that crime is a disease in a medical sense, claiming that eighty-two per cent. of criminals are in good health.

THE LABOR WORLD.

India has 140,000 cotton operatives.

England has 2,000,000 trades unionists.

Boston painters get $2.50 for eight hours.

Colorado has a co-operative mining company.

Cleveland (Ohio) puddlers demand $4.62½ a ton.

New York has an Italian marble-workers' union.

Murfreesboro (N. C.) railroad laborers get $1.05 a day.

A model village is to be established near Penfield, N. Y.

Wages of brass workers increased ten to fifteen per cent.

Buffalo (N. Y.) has nine hundred union grain shovelers.

A New York horseshoers' union was organized in 1849.

Eighty per cent. of America's flint glass workers are unionists.

Machinists quit work in Lynn, Mass., to force a nine-hour work day.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union will start factories and build homes.

There are 9500 dressmakers in Paris, who employ about 50,000 work people.

When garment workers at Cleveland struck the firm sent its work to New York.

Laborers in a Terre Haute (Ind.) brickyard get $2 a day, and molders $2.75.

At Milwaukee, Wis., a man was fined $5 and costs for shouting "Scab!" at a non-union motorman.

John Benn, a Long Island Railroad section hand, earning $7 a week, has inherited $100,000 by the death of his uncle, Bernard Earle.

The National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders of America has wiped out the color line and will join the Federation.

The National Association of Officials of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, at Albany, N. Y., has selected C. D. Wright, of Washington, D. C., President.

Four Detroit upholsterers employed by a casket company struck because girls were employed. The introduction of female labor cut wages from $2.50 to $2 a day.

Bicycle Workers' Union No. 1 of Chicago has fined a member $100 and suspended him from the organization until the money was paid for organizing a bogus labor organization.

The Tailor, the official organ of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, says: "In some sections of the country the religious differences of the workers are being used to divide them."

Detroit bookbinders, who struck for $13 a week instead of $12, returned to work when the company conceded that there should be an apprentice to every four journeymen, instead of to every three.

A Chicago street railway company provides a hospital for sick employes. During illness they are paid one-third regular wages; $50 is donated for funeral expenses, in addition to $400 for the family of the deceased.

CYCLE NOTES.

In France bicycle thieves when convicted receive three years at hard labor.

Special cars are to be built for the carrying of bicycles on Brooklyn's elevated road.

The latest trade to complain about the bit cycle market is the one that is devoted to fireworks.

Aluminum rims for bicycles provide a new subject for discussion for two trades and for bicycle riders in general.

The bicycle repairman has become a fixture. He gets good wages and finds no difficulty in obtaining employment.

The 100-mile world's record has gone down again. At the Herne Hill track Palmer, the Englishman, rode 100 miles in 3.47.47 3-5.

A Rochester (N. Y.) bicycle carnival produced a net profit of $3100, which is to be used in building fourteen miles of bicycle paths.

McFarland, Gardiner, Ziegler, Stevens, Terrill and Parker, in the order named, are the racing men who have been doing the best work on the path this year.

The chances of recovering a stolen wheel are said to be about one in 100. The moral is: Don't handle a $100 bicycle as carelessly as you would a ten-cent silver piece.

That bicycling has had a depressing effect on rowing as a sport is evidenced by the large number of boat clubs which have gone out of existence in the last few years.

Fifty bicycles were impounded on one day in Paris recently because they had no plates bearing the owner's name and residence soldered to them, as the new law requires.

The New York policemen have been instructed to accept bicycles or other personal property in lieu of bail in cases of arrest of bicyclists for violation of the corporation ordinances.

M. Lepine, French Prefect of Police, is about to issue fresh regulations for cyclists, the chief being the restriction of the pace to five miles an hour in streets with a continuous line of houses.

The street-sprinkling authorities of New York City have decided to comply with the request of the Board of Health, and hereafter an unsprinkled space will be left on the street for the wheelmen.

The craze to make bicycles has extended to all sorts of factories, and one of the latest reports of this kind is to the effect that a Pennsylvania match factory is to be transformed into a bicycle factory.

NOT TOO OLD TO CLIMB.

How an Aged Alpine Guide Celebrated His Golden Wedding.

The oldest Grindelwald guide, Christian Almer, well known to Alpine climbers, celebrated his golden wedding in a novel way. Christian, who is seventy-four years old, and his wife, aged seventy-five years, were accompanied by their two sons and the village doctor. The sturdy couple made the ascent of the Matterhorn, 12,150 feet high. Starting at an early hour Sunday morning, they reached the Matterhorn in the evening. Their arrival there was made known to the villagers by a signal light which shone in response to many rockets fired below. Here the climbers passed the night. Starting soon after midnight, they reached the summit at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. A cloudless sky and the magnificent panorama of the Oberland rewarded their courage. They returned safely to Grindelwald in the evening.

Bicycle Machinists in Demand.

Over $50,000,000 is the amount of the capital of the new cycle companies in England issued during the past three months. Some of the companies have been so pushed to supply their customers that they have taken the precaution to make long contracts with their skilled workmen and employes for fear that the latter might be induced to leave them by the prospect of higher wages from some rival manufacturer.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Kindness for Another's Sake."

TEXT: "Is there yet any that is left of the house of Saul, that I may show him kindness for Jonathan's sake? * * * So Mephibosheth dwelt in Jerusalem, for he did eat continually at the king's table and was lame on both his feet."—II Samuel ix., 1 and 13.

Was there ever anything more romantic and chivalrous than the love of David and Jonathan? At one time Jonathan was up and David was down. Now David is up and Jonathan's family is down. As you have often heard of two soldiers before going into battle making a covenant that if one is shot the survivor will take charge of the body, the watch, the momentos and perhaps of the bereft family of the one that dies, so David and Jonathan had made a covenant, and now that Jonathan is dead David is inquiring about his family, that he may show kindness unto them for their father Jonathan's sake.

Careful search is made, and a son of Jonathan by the exceedingly homely name of Mephibosheth is found. His nurse, in his infancy, had let him fall, and the fall had put both his ankles out of place, and they had never been set. This decrepit, poor man is brought into the palace of King David. David gazes upon him with melting tenderness, no doubt seeing in his face a resemblance to his old friend, the deceased Jonathan. The whole bearing of King David toward him seems to say: "How glad I am to see you, Mephibosheth! How you remind me of your father, my old friend and benefactor! I made a bargain with your father a good many years ago, and I am going to keep it with you. What can I do for you, Mephibosheth? I am resolved what to do—I will make you a rich man. I will restore to you the confiscated property of your grandfather Saul, and you shall be a guest of mine as long as you live, and you shall be seated at my table among the princes." It was too much for Mephibosheth, and he cried out against it, calling himself a dead dog. "Be still," says David; "I don't do this on your account; I do this for your father Jonathan's sake. I can never forget his kindness. I remember when I was hounded from place to place how he befriended me. Can I ever forget how he stripped himself of his courtier apparel and gave it to me instead of my shepherd's coat, and how he took off his own sword and belt and gave them to me instead of my sling? Oh, I can never forget him! I feel as if couldn't do enough for you, his son. I don't do it for your sake; I do it for your father Jonathan's sake." So Mephibosheth dwelt in Jerusalem, for he did eat continually at the king's table and was lame on both his feet."

There is so much gospel in this quaint incident that I am embarrassed to know where to begin. Whom do Mephibosheth and David and Jonathan make you think of?

Mephibosheth, in the first place, stands for the disabled human soul. Lord Byron describes sin as a charming recklessness, as a gallantry, as a Don Juan; George Sand describes sin as triumphant in many intricate plots; Gavarni, with his engraver's knife, always shows sin as a great jocularity; but the Bible presents it as a Mephibosheth, lame on both feet. Sin, like the nurse in the context, attempted to carry us and let us fall, and we have been disabled, and in our whole moral nature we are decrepit. Sometimes theologians haggle about a technicality. They use the words "total depravity," and some people believe in the doctrine, and some reject it. What do you mean by total depravity? Do you mean that every man is as low as he can be? Then, I do not believe it either. But do you mean that sin has let us fall; that it has scarified and wounded and crippled our entire moral nature until we cannot walk straight and are lame in both feet? Then I admit your proposition. There is not so much difference in an African jungle—with barking, howling, hissing, fighing quadruped and reptile, and paradise, with its animals coming before Adam, when he patted them and stroked them and gave them names, so that the panther was as tame as the cow and the condor as tame as the dove—as there is between the human soul disabled and that soul as God originally constructed it. I do not care what the sentimentalists or the poets say in regard to sin. In the name of God I declare to you to-day that sin is disorganization, disintegration, ghastly disfiguration, hobbling deformity.

Your modern theologian tells you that man is a little out of sorts; he sometimes thinks wrong; he sometimes acts wrong; indeed, his nature needs a little moral surgery, an outside splint, a slight compress, a little rectification. Religion is a good thing to have; it might some day come into use. Man is partially wrong, not all wrong. He is lame in one foot. Bring the salve of divine grace and the ointment and the pain extractor, and we will have his one foot cured. Man is only half wrong, not altogether wrong. In what is man's nature right? In his will, his affections, his judgment? No. There is an old book that says: "The whole head is sick and the whole heart faint." Mephibosheth lame in both feet. Our belief of the fact that sin has scarified and deformed our souls increases as we go on in years. When you started life you thought that man was a little marred by sin and he was about one-tenth wrong. By the time you had gone through the early experience of your trade or occupation or profession you believed that man was about half wrong. By the time you came to midlife you believed that man was three-fourths wrong. But within these past few years, since you have been so lied about and swindled and cheated, you have come to the conclusion that man is altogether wrong, and now you can say with the prayer book and the Bible, "There is no health in us." Now you believe with the prophet, "The heart is deceitful, above all things, and desperately wicked." Whatever you may have believed before, now you believe that Mephibosheth is lame on both feet.

Again, Mephibosheth in the text stands for the disabled human soul humbled and restored. When this invalid of my text got a command to come to King David's palace he trembled. The fact was that the grandfather of Mephibosheth had treated David most shockingly, and now Mephibosheth says to himself: "What does the king want of me? Isn't it enough that I am lame? Is he going to destroy my life? Is he going to wreak on me the vengeance which he holds toward my grandfather, Saul? It's too bad." But go to the palace Mephibosheth must, since the king has commanded it. With staff and crutches and helped by his friends, I see Mephibosheth going up the stairs of the palace. I hear his staff and crutches rattling on the tessellated floor of the throneroom. No sooner have these two persons confronted each other—Mephibosheth and David, the king—than Mephibosheth throws himself flat on his face before the king and styles himself a dead dog. In the east when a man styles himself a dog he utters the utmost term of self-abnegation. It is not a term so strong in this country, where, if a dog has a fair chance, he sometimes shows more nobility of character than some human specimens that we wot of, but the mangy curs of the oriental cities, as I know by my own observation, are utterly detestable. Mephibosheth gives the utmost term of self-loathing when he compares himself to a dog, and dead at that.

Consider the analogy. When the command is given from the palace of heaven to the human soul to come, the soul begins to tremble. It says: "What is God going to do with me now? Is He going to destroy me? Is He going to wreck His vengeance upon me?" There is more than one Mephibosheth trembling now because God has summoned him to the palace of divine grace. What are you trembling about? God has no pleasure in the death of a sinner. He does not send for you to hurt you. He sends for you to do you good. A Scotch preacher had the following circumstances brought under his observation: There was a poor woman in the parish who was about to be turned out because she could not pay her rent. One night she heard a loud knocking at the door, and she made no answer and hid herself. The rapping continued louder, louder, louder, but she made no answer and continued to hide herself. She was almost frightened unto death. She said, "That's the officer of the law come to throw me out of my home."

A few days after a Christian philanthropist met her in the street and said: "My poor woman, where were you the other night? I came round to your house to pay your rent. Why didn't you let me in? Were you at home?" "Why," she replied, "was that you?" "Yes, that was me. I came to pay your rent." "Why," she said, "if I had had any idea it was you I would have let you in. I thought it was an officer come to cast me out of my home." O soul, that loud knocking at the gate to-day is not the sheriff come to put you in jail; it is the best friend you ever had come to be your security. You shiver with terror because you think it is wrath. It is mercy. Why, then, tremble before the King of heaven and earth calls you to His palace? Stop trembling and start right away. "Oh," you say, "I can't start. I have been so lamed by sin and so lamed by evil habit I can't start. I am lame in both feet." My friend, we come out with our prayers and sympathies to help you up to the palace. If you want to get to the palace, you may get there. Start now. The Holy Spirit will help you. All you have to do is just to throw yourself on your face at the feet of the King, as Mephibosheth did.

Mephibosheth's caninial comparison seems extravagant to the world, but when a man has seen himself as he really is and seen how he has been treating the Lord, there is no term vehement enough to express his self condemnation. The dead dog of Mephibosheth's comparison fails to describe the man's utter loathing of himself. Mephibosheth's posturing does not seem too prostrate. When a soul is convicted, first he prays upright. Then the muscles of his neck relax, and he is able to bow his head. After awhile, by an almost superhuman effort, he kneels down to pray. After awhile, when he has seen God and seen himself, he throws himself flat on his face at the feet of the King, just like Mephibosheth. The fact is, if we could see ourselves as God sees us, we would perish at the spectacle. You would have no time to overhaul other people. Your cry would be, "God be merciful to me, a sinner."

And again, Mephibosheth in my text stands for the disabled human soul saved for the sake of another. Mephibosheth would never have got into the palace on his own account. Why did David ransack the realm to find that poor man and then bestow upon him a great fortune and command a farmer of the name of Ziba to culture the estate and give to this invalid Mephibosheth half the proceeds every year? Why did King David make such a mighty stir about a poor fellow who would never be of any use to the throne of Israel? It was for Jonathan's sake. It was what Robert Burns calls for "auld lang syne." David could not forget what Jonathan had done for him in other days. Three times this chapter has it that all this kindness on the part of David to Mephibosheth was for his father Jonathan's sake. The daughter of Peter Martyr, through the vice of her husband, came down to penury, and the senate of Zurich took care of her for her father's sake. Sometimes a person has applied to you for help and you have refused him, but when you found he was the son or brother of some one who had been your benefactor in former days, and by a glance you saw the resemblance of your old friend in the face of the applicant, you relented, and you said, "Oh, I will do this for your father's sake." You know by your experience what my text means. Now, my friends, it is on that principle that you and I are to get into the King's palace.

The most important part of every prayer is the last three or four words of it, "For Christ's sake." Do not rattle off those words as though they were merely the finishing stroke of the prayer. They are the most important part of the prayer. When in earnestness you go before God and say, "For Christ's sake," it rolls in, as it were, upon God's mind all the memories of Bethlehem and Gennesaret and Golgotha. When you say before God, "For Christ's sake," you hold before God's mind every groan, every tear, every crimson drop of His only begotten Son. If there is anything in all the universe that will move God to an act of royal benefaction, it is to say, "For Christ's sake." God is omnipotent, but He is not strong enough to resist that cry, "For Christ's sake." If a little child should kneel behind God's throne and should say, "For Christ's sake," the great Jehovah would turn around on His throne to look at her and listen. No prayer ever gets to heaven but for Christ's sake. No soul is ever comforted but for Christ's sake. The world will never be redeemed but for Christ's sake. Our name, however illustrious it may be among men, before God stands only for inconsistency and sin, but there is a name, a potent name, a blessed name, a glorious name, an everlasting name, that we may put upon our lips as a sacrament and upon our forehead as a crown, and that is the name of Jesus, our divine Jonathan, who stripped Himself of His robe and put on our rags and gave us His sword and took our broken reed, so that now, whether we are well or sick, whether we are living or dying, if we speak that name it moves heaven to the center, and God says: "Let the poor soul come in. Carry him up into the throneroom of the palace. Though he may have been in exile, though sin may have crippled him on this side, and sorrow may have crippled him on the other side, and he is lame in both his feet, bring him up into the palace, for I want to show him everlasting kindness, for Jonathan's sake."

Again, Mephibosheth in my text stands for the disabled human soul lifted to the King's table. It was more difficult in those times even than it is now for common men to get into a royal dining room. The subjects might have come around the rail of the palace, and might have seen the lights kindled, and might have heard the clash of the knives and the rattle of the golden goblets, but not get in. Stout men with stout feet could not get in once in all their lives to one banquet, yet poor Mephibosheth goes in, lives there, and is every day at the table. Oh, what a getting up in the world it was for poor Mephibosheth! Well, though you and I may be woefully lamed with sin, for our divine Jonathan's sake I hope we will all get in to dine with the King.

Before dining we must be introduced. If you are invited to a company of persons where there are distinguished people present, you are introduced: "This is the Senator." "This is the Governor." "This is the President." Before we sit down at the King's table in heaven I think we will want to be introduced. Oh, what a time that will be, when you and I, by the grace of God, get into heaven, and are introduced to the mighty spirits there, and some one will say: "This is Joshua." "This is Paul." This is Moses." "This is John Knox." "This is John Milton." "This is Martin Luther." "This is George Whitefield." Oh, shall we have any strength left after such a round of celestial introduction? Yea, we shall be potentates ourselves. Then we shall sit down at the King's table with the sons and daughters of God, and one will whisper across the table to us and say, "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us that we should be called the sons of God!" And some one at the table will say: "How long will it last? All other banquets at which I sat ended. How long will this last?" and Paul will answer, "Forever!" and Joshua will say, "Forever!" and John Knox will say "Forever!" and George Whitefield will say, "Forever!"

And the wine at that banquet will be old wine. It will be very old wine. It will be the oldest wine of heaven. It will be the wine that was trodden out from the red clusters on the day when Jesus trod the wine press alone. Wine already more than eighteen centuries old. And no one will deride us as to what we were in this world. No one will bring up our imperfections here, our sins here. All our earthly imperfections completely covered up and hidden. Mephibosheth's feet under the table. Kingly fare. Kingly vesture. Kingly companionship. We shall reign forever and ever. I think that banquet will mean more to those who had it hard in this world than to those who had it easy. That banquet in David's palace meant more to Mephibosheth than to any one else, because he had been poor and crippled and despised and rejected. And that man who in this world is blind will better appreciate the light of heaven than we who in this world had good eyesight. And that man who in this world was deaf will better appreciate the music of heaven than we who in this world had good hearing. And those will have a higher appreciation of the easy locomotion of that land who in this world were Mephibosheths.

O my soul, what a magnificent gospel! It takes a man so low down and raises him so high! What a gospel! Come now, who wants to be banqueted and implaced? As when Wilberforce was trying to get the "emancipation bill" through the British parliament and all the British isles were anxious to hear of the passage of that "emancipation bill," when a vessel was coming into port and the captain of the vessel knew that the people were so anxious to get the tidings, he stepped out on the prow of the ship and shouted to the people long before he got up to the dock, "Free!" and they cried it, and they shouted it, and they sang it all through the land, "Free, free!" So to-day I would like to sound the news of your present and your eternal emancipation until the angels of God hovering in the air, and watchmen on the battlements, and bellmen in the town cry it, shout it, sing it, ring it, "Free, free!" I come out now as the messenger of the palace to invite Mephibosheth to come up. I am here to-day to tell you that God has a wealth of kindness to bestow upon you for His Son's sake. The doors of the palace are open to receive you. The cupbearers have already put the chalices on the table, and the great, loving, tender, sympathetic heart of God bends over you this moment, saying, "Is there any that is yet left of the house of Saul, that I may show him kindness for Jonathan's sake?"

ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Slight Decrease in the Number, But Quality is Better.

There has been a slight decrease in army enlistments of late, and the present strength of the army is about 600 less than its maximum force of 25,000 men. Officers of the Adjutant-General's office at the War Department are authority for the statement that the quality of the recruits is much better than for many years, and that connection with the file of the army no longer carries with it the social degradation, which formerly attached to it. The improved condition is stated to be due in part to the new system of recruiting, which allows a regiment to fill all vacancies from its immediate neighborhood. It is also due in a great measure to the stringent rules now governing admissions to the ranks of the army. Greater care is now taken in the character of the recruits than heretofore, and the candidate must produce satisfactory proof on that point to insure his enlistment.

According to one of the officers at the War Department the conditions of the soldier are much better than they were even ten years ago. The better class of soldiers has made the service more agreeable, and there is a more congenial relationship existing between officers and men, although, of course, there can never be an absolute commingling of the commissioned and enlisted branches. The posts now have their libraries; there is a gymnasium at every station, where, also, there is a recreation room and exchange. For the soldier who remains in the army there is increasing pay with length of service, and, after thirty years, retirement on three-fourths pay and allowances of clothing and food.

"The army is by no means the disreputable organization it was once charged with being," said an army officer. "It is really agreeable, and I should say preferable, in every way for a man who is doomed to manual labor all his life, with nothing to show for it at the end, and very little relaxation as he goes along."

A Deserted Town.

The last resident of Hopewell, Penn., moved away, and the town, which a few years ago had a population of about five hundred and several flourishing industries, is now entirely deserted and all its buildings are falling into decay. Modern methods in manufacturing pig iron have driven the town out of existence. In its prosperous days Hopewell was a centre of pig iron making by the old charcoal furnace process. Anthracite blast furnaces have superseded the charcoal furnaces, and with the destruction of the industry came the desertion of Hopewell.

Abandoning Tobacco Culture.

The splendid farms in Pennsylvania, near near Marietta, belonging to the estate of the late Colonel James Duffy, and containing over 600 acres, have been noted for the past twenty-five years for their great yields of tobacco—among the largest in Pennsylvania. This year not a tobacco plant will be raised, the profits from tobacco farming being too small to offset the risk of a failure of the crop. Not three-fourths of the usual acreage will be put out in tobacco in Lancaster County this season. A few years ago 15,000 acres were devoted to this crop alone.

Oldest West Pointer.

General A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., who has just died, was one of the oldest graduates of West Point, having left that institution in 1838.

Several well developed cases of leprosy have been discovered in the Kanaka settlement of Josepha, Tooele County, Utah.

A MINISTER'S WIFE.

The Frank Statement of the Pastor of Bethel Church.

From the Advertiser, Elmira, N. Y.

DR. WILLIAMS.—*Dear Sir:*—My wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than three years, suffering at times with terrible pains in her limbs, and other times with a severe "crick" in her back which causes great agony. She spent much for physicians and medicine, but secured only temporary relief; finally she concluded to try Pink Pills. She has taken eight boxes and I can say from the first one she has improved until now she is almost entirely free from pain, and has grown much stronger and feels confident that, by the blessing of God, they will effect a permanent cure. We take great pleasure in recommending them to our friends.

(Signed.) REV. J. H. BUCKNER,
Pastor Bethel A. M. E. Church, Elmira, New York.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y

Public School Dentists.

"Agitation has been started up in our State to have a dentist appointed to see that the teeth of the public school children are kept in good condition," said C. M. Kenny, a popular attorney-at-law, of Lowell, Mass., at Willard's. "The school board is, of course, to pay the bills. Many taxpayers are taking kindly to the scheme, though I can't see the economy in doctoring the teeth of the tots when many of them lose the grinders they have while going to school, to have them replaced by the next set, that will do them through life. For the older scholars the plan is a good one, and they will get their teeth, as well as their heads, filled at public expense. I suppose the next thing will be to fill their stomachs."—Washington Times.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating-Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia made their re-entry into St. Petersburg, where they were received by members of the nobility and the municipal authorities.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have :50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

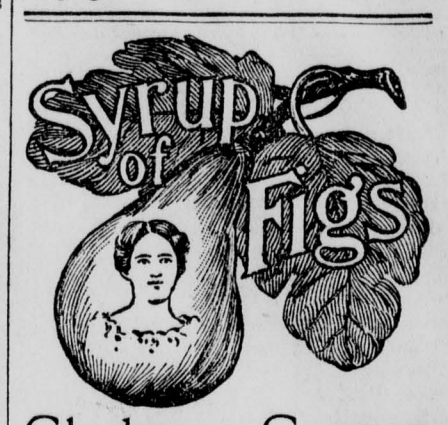
Don't take substitutes to save a few pennies. It won't pay you. Always insist on HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Scissors for Soft Boiled Eggs.

Egg scissors have come. They take off the top of the breakfast soft boiled egg with neatness and dispatch, making the rest of the edible easy of access with the small egg spoon.—New York Times.

Rammin, the originator of the Moorish palace at the World's Fair of Chicago, committed suicide in the forest of Keopemek, near Berlin, not long ago.

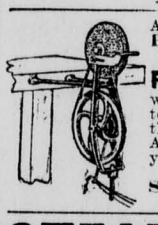


Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

N Y N U—29



An Emery Wheel running **3000 Revolutions** per minute on a **Buffalo Foot Power Grinder** will grind anything from a needle to an axe, and is just the thing for the shop, farm or kitchen; price $5. Ask your hardware dealer to get you one for inspection and trial. AGENTS WANTED. **SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.**

STEADY WORK We Pay Cash Weekly and want men everywhere to sell **STARK TREES**; millions tested, proven **"absolutely best."** Superb outfits, new system. **STARK BROTHERS, Louisiana, Mo., Rockport, Ill.**

THE MIDDLE SOUTH. An Illustrated Monthly Journal of the Progress and Development of the Middle South. Handsomely illustrated. Subscription 50 cts. per year. All about the great Middle South. Its advantages, and its inducements to the Homeseeker.
Offer Extraordinary. In order to introduce it in every Northern Community interested in the South, we will send it One Year for only 25 cts. to each of the first twenty names received from any Postoffice. Subscribe quick. Time limited. Address, **Middle South Publishing Co., Sommerville, Tenn.**

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

Money in Chickens

For **25c.** in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. **BOOK PUBLISHING CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York.**

EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH

CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH.

He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here. We sell improved farms for **$8 to $20 an acre.** Plenty of railroads—four of them. No droughts. Neither too hot nor too cold—climate just right. Northern farmers are coming every week. If you are interested write for **FREE** pamphlet and ask all the questions you want to. It is a pleasure to us to answer them.

SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Tenn.

"Wash us with Pearline!

"That's all we ask. Save us from that dreadful rubbing—It's wearing us out!

"We want Pearline—the original washing-compound—the one that has proved that it can't hurt us—Pearline! Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten up." 499

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling Twice." Use Sapolio!

Use SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

The Methodist Sunday school, of this place, will picnic at Woodvale on the 22nd inst.

Mrs. Jas. Pincin and Mrs. J. C. Miller, all of Altoona, were the guests of friends in town last week.

Miss May Royston, of Baltimore, Md., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. W. Albert, in this place.

The Presbyterian Sunday school picniced at Woodvale Park, on the E. B. T. R. R., on Friday last.

Mason Everett, of this place, spent a short vacation at Atlantic City among the sea breezes last week.

The street commissioner and a force of men are improving Division street between Shirley and Water streets.

The recent warm and dry weather is very favorable to the farmers in this section, who are in the midst of their harvest.

County Superintendent S. G. Rudy, of Huntingdon, held the regular annual examination for teachers in this place on Monday last.

Miss Grace Harper and Miss Katherine Appleby, both of this place, have been selected as teachers in the public schools of Bellwood and Tyrone respectively.

THREE SPRINGS.

W. W. Gutshall, of Springfield township, was in town Tuesday last.

Sigel Ashman, of Clay township, made a business trip to the county capital Monday last.

Children's day was observed in the Baptist church Sunday evening last. The little boys and girls deserve praise for the manner in which they performed their parts.

A. G. McLaughlin and his gang of men are registered at the St. Opandstay hotel. Mr. McLaughlin is engaged in the exportation of walnut lumber from this county to Germany.

Washington Camp No. 512, Pa., P. O. S. of A., held a public installation Friday evening, July 10th. The following officers were installed by District President Charles C. Brewster: P. P., John A. Stevens; P., Clay Park; V. P., Emory Edwards; M. of F., Edgar B. Stevens; I., C. D. Weight; G., D. W. Doyle. The semi-annual address made by the District President was impressive. An oration was delivered by Rev. J. C. Young, Subject: "Relation of Public Schools to P. O. S. of A." Speeches were made by P. B. Gutshall, Prof. B. F. Rinehart and others. The exercises were interspersed by patriotic songs.

SMITH VALLEY.

The crops are light.

Miss Luenda Wright, who has been in Huntingdon for some time, has returned home.

E. C. Smith, wife and little daughter are visiting the former's home in Smith Valley.

Derbe Miller's family entertained their two sisters and their husbands, of Hare's Valley, on last Sabbath.

Rev. McKenty preached an interesting sermon at Bowman's chapel on last Sabbath morning and all were pleased when he announced that our former junior pastor, Rev. Caldwell, would fill the pulpit two weeks hence.

Although our Sunday school at Sherman is very small, by the help of a few others and the efforts of our superintendent, A. R. Foster, an interesting program was rendered on last Sabbath evening to a well filled house. Russel Hissong gave an interesting talk in the advancement of the education of the young in a religious field. The house was profusely decorated with daisies, spruce and flags. Credit is due the superintendent and those who took part for their successful efforts.

CASSVILLE.

Our townsman, George Baith, is on the sick list.

Quite a number of our people attended the Grangers picnic on the 4th.

Mr. Evans, agent for the Philadelphia *Inquirer* was in our town recently.

John Baith, of Altoona, spent Sunday at the home of his parents in this place.

Miss Mame Henderson who was spending the winter in Philadelphia, has returned home.

Miss Mary Hamilton, who graduated from Millersville State Normal School, is at home in this place.

S. Dunbar, of New Bloomfield, and Mrs. Mink and son, of Centre county, are guests of Rev. R. H. Stine and family.

Carol Henderson is the happy possessor of a two seated buck board wagon which is also a delight for all the small children as well as himself.

The writer in going through the Seminary buildings in this place found a queer inscription, which read thus: William H. Clark entered this school Dec. 1870; ran away 1874; returned and registered here May 30, 1896. He is supposed to be one of a great number of orphan students who ran away at the closing of the school in 1874.

THE BARDSLEY DELUSION.

Justice Demands That the Law Must be Carried Out.

If John Bardsley has any real friends who are not fool friends they should induce all parties interested to abandon the notion of any pardon for that unfortunate man. It ought to be impossible, and we believe it to be impossible, to secure executive clemency for Mr. Bardsley. He is one of the guiltiest men ever sent to the penitentiary, and upon the completest proof of guilt. For years this man had planned to secure the position of treasurer of this city. He secured it and had no sooner fairly warmed in the place than he began to use the public moneys in private ventures. That was in itself one of the gravest of crimes, because it was done by a man who masked before the people as "Honest John Bardsley." He made a shield of public confidence, behind which he carried out his dishonest practices. Had there been a doubt of his guilt there would have been no conviction, but there was no doubt of his guilt. He was taken redhanded. If it be said—and it is loosely said—that he was not so guilty as some others, let those "others" be delivered up to the law without any further delay. But if there had been "others" in that gigantic scheme of robbery, John Bardsley would have shared the blame, and the penalty with them. He is not of the martyr order of men. He is not of the fibre of men who willingly suffer for the sins of others.

We shall admit that it is a sad, even a painful case. The fall of the man was universally regretted. There is no spirit of vengeance behind the protest to his pardon. But the penalty pronounced was, and is, deemed appropriate. Compared with that prescribed for simple robbery, the penalty is out of all proportion light. It is so light that it seems purposely graded to bear lightly upon the offender. But it is the penalty prescribed by law, and the court simply did its duty in affixing it. The law must be carried out without reference to the personality of the offender. Justice demands it. The public good cannot be conserved otherwise. Such betrayals of public confidence must be punished, or penal law will lose its deterrent effect. It is not for anybody to say that Bardsley has suffered enough. That is for the law to determine, and the offense outruns the penalty of the law.—*Phila. North American.*

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is tedious to map out a tour for one's self, for invariably expense doubles, and some petty traveling annoyances brought about by an oversight mars what should have been a pleasant trip. It is a pleasure to have everything arranged systematically before departing, thus obviating unnecessary expenses as well as inconveniences. To this end the Pennsylvania Railroad Company first inaugurate personally-conducted tours, maintained them at the highest possible standard of excellence, and gave them at opportune seasons, after careful study as to desirable dates and every necessary detail.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 21 and August 18. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. Magnificent scenery begins with the journey, and ends only with its completion. The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals *en route*, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

Tickets purchased and not used will be redeemed at full amount paid if presented personally or by letter at the General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, not later than two days before the respective dates of departure.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information address *Tourist Agent*, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

BOUGHER—BANKS.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. R. Estep, in this place, on Saturday, July 11, 1896, by Rev. Henry Treverton, Mr. Andrew Bougher and Mrs. Jennie Banks, both of Altoona.

FOR SALE.—One Winchester rifle, 38 calibre, 30-inch octagon barrel, set trigger, good as new, at a bargain. For information call at this office. 4-1-3t.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1896:

Monday, July 27, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill from 10 A. M. until 4 . M.
Tuesday, July 28, Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 29, Dublin township, Neelyton, forenoon 7 to 8 o'clock; Decorum, forenoon, 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Wednesday evening, July 29, and Thursday, July 30, until 4 P. M., Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township at Orbisonia.
Friday, July 31, Springfield township at Meadow Gap forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock.
Friday, July, 31 Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon and evening.
Saturday, Aug. 1, Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo from 9 A. M. to 3 . M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Hopewell township at Beaver Station, from 9 A. M. to 10.30 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Lincoln township at Entriken from 1 . M. until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Penn township at Grafton from 9 A. M, until 10.30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Walker township at McConnellstown from 1 P. M. until 5 . M.
Thursday, Aug. 6, Coalmont borough at Coalmont from 10 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.; Dudley borough and part of Carbon township at Dudley from 1 . M. until 5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 7, Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M. Broad Top city and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City from 2 P. M. until 6 . M.
Saturday, Aug. 8, Tod township at D. A. Griffith's from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 11, West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barre township at Saulsburg from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Wednesday, Aug. 12, Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace from 7.30 a. m. until 9 a. m.; McAlevy's Fort from 10 a. m. until evening.
Thursday, Aug. 13, Miller township at Cornpropst's Mills from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.; Oneida township at Donation from 2 p. m. until 3 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 14, Spruce Creek township and part of Morris township at Spruce Creek from 7 a. m. until 12 noon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham afternoon until evening.
Monday, Aug. 17, part of Union township at Jas. C. Wright's from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 18; Cassville and Cass township at Cassville.
Wednesday, Aug. 19, Brady township at Mill Creek from 12.30 p. m. until 6 p. m.
Thursday, Aug. 20, Marklesburg and part of Penn and Lincoln townships at Marklesburg station from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 21, part of Morris township at Waterstreet forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township at Alexandria, afternoon until 6 o'clock.
Saturday, Aug. 22, Juniata township at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Aug, 24, Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, Aug. 25, Franklin township at Franklinville from 8 a. m. until 12 noon.
Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, and Wednesday, Aug. 26, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark.
Thursday, Aug. 27, Logan township at Petersburg.
Friday, Aug. 28, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mount Union from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Saturday, Aug. 29, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 2, Henderson township at Union Church from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.
Thursday, Sept. 3, Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.
Friday, Sept. 4, Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.
Saturday, Sept. 5, Huntingdon 3d Ward at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Sept 7, Huntingdon 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1896, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1896 are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total, 14 mills.

GEO. M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 22, 1896.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at B. O'Bonnor & Sons, Mill Creek and Mapleton.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, exceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dolted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

Great Reduction Sale.

(TWO DAYS ONLY.)

Friday and Saturday, July 24 and 25.

Beginning at 9 o'clock each morning.

It was not our intention to have another sale this summer but we bought a big lot of goods at a great bargain, in actual amount as below:

3626 yards of Brown Muslin at .....4½c per yard.
1809 " fine Bleached Muslin (no dressing).....6½c "
2728 " best Blue Prints..... 5c "
1021 " very good Ticking (no dressing).....10c "
417 " 9 by 4 Brown Sheeting.....15c "
A lot of Wash Goods, 10 and 12½c, reduced to..... 5c "
" " " 25c " .....10c "
" " " 35c, 37c, " .....12½c "
" " ½ wool Challies 18, 20, 22, 25c, reduced to.....12½c "
" all wool Dress Goods in black and colors.....$1.00 to 50c "
22 Ladies' Jackets, $3 to $8, reduced to.....$1.00
9 Children's Jackets, $2.50, " 75c
7 Ladies' Silk Wraps, $10 to $15.....$3.50
25 good White Bed Quilts at 50c, 25 good White Bed Quilts at 75c.
All our Boys' and Girls' Blouse Shirt Waists, 50c, 75c, $1.00, reduced to 25c.
A lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, $1.25, new styles, 75c, and a lot of Ribbons, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Embroideries, Laces, &c.. &c., at a heavy reduction. Positively no goods sold at the above prices until morning of the sale at 9 o'clock.

This Will Be One of the Most Popular Sales We Have Ever Had. Do Not Miss It.

WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 15, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—July so far has made a good record of hot weather.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ed Huey, of Airy Dale, were Sunday visitors to J. G. Hicks' family.

—E. Guy Rex has been elected one of the teachers in the Bellwood schools. Guy is a good teacher.

—Miss Hester Baker, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, is visiting the family of J. W. Baker in this place.

—Ladies desiring Imperial corset waists can get them by leaving their orders at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Walter Toland, of Duncannon, fell from a load of hay recently and broke his neck, dying almost instantly.

—The ITEM office was favored with a pleasant business call from Miss Fannie Isenberg, of Mill Creek, yesterday.

—Mrs. Tillie Turnbaugh, of Chicago, spent a few days of the past week with the family of Jacob Turnbaugh, in this place.

—Theodore Cowher and wife, who spent the past month at Elizabeth, Allegheny county, returned to Mapleton last Thursday.

—Miss Ada Wood is visiting friends at Harrisburg. Miss Edith Wood returned home a few days ago from a visit to Cass township.

—Mrs. John D. Dorris, of Huntingdon, died suddenly at her home in that place on Monday last. Death was caused by puerperal convulsions.

—William Yocum, a former resident of this county, died at his residence in Summit, Iowa, on the 3d inst. Four children survive him.

—George Dippesy, of Reedsville, Mifflin county, had his left foot crushed recently by jumping from a freight train near Newton Hamilton.

—William Reed & Son are going to have a very large reduction sale. It will be one of the best and largest they ever made. Read the ad in this issue.

—Mrs. Mattie Gillespie, of St. Louis, arrived in Mapleton yesterday morning. She came to see her mother, Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, who has been critically ill for some time past.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wright, of Chicago, who have been enjoying the past month among friends in this vicinity, departed yesterday for home. Their many friends were sorry to see them leave.

—William Treverton and wife, of Ivanhoe, Virginia, spent a couple days of the past week visiting their son, Rev. Henry Treverton, of this place. They were on their way to Cornwall, England.

—Word was received here yesterday that Charles Pheasant, son of L. W. Pheasant, of Trough Creek, was drowned at Cumberland on Monday while bathing. We are without further particulars at this writing.

—An alarm of fire was sounded in the eastern part of town yesterday morning and for a while some excitement prevailed. It turned out however that the great volume of smoke was caused by a kettle of soap fat boiling over.

—Altoona authorities are moving against the youth of that locality who wantonly go gunning after song birds. A good move and one which ought to be emulated by every officer of the law throughout the Commonwealth.

—Edmund H. Turner, ex-mayor of Altoona, died very suddenly at his home in that place on Sunday morning last of pulmonary congestion. He was born in Williamsport, Md., October 25, 1821. A widow and five children survive him.

—The postoffice at Juniata, Perry county, has been discontinued by reason of the resignation of postmaster I. W. Smith and the inability of the government to secure any person in that place to fill the office, says the Bloomfield *Advocate*.

—At a meeting of the school board held last Friday evening Miss Mary Black, of Huntingdon, was elected teacher of No. 2 school for the ensuing term. Miss Black is a graduate of the Huntingdon high school and Shippensburg Normal school. She is highly recommended.

—William H. Hall, aged about sixty years, dropped dead in church at Blain, Perry county, on Sunday. Mr. Hall was at one time superintendent of the Andersonburg Soldiers' Orphan school, and was a delegate to the late Republican state convention at Harrisburg.

—Wm. Hallman, an inmate of the state reformatory at Huntingdon, whose home was in Maryland, died in the hospital connected with that institution on Monday morning of last week. He was a sufferer from tuberculosis and was placed in the hospital in February last.

—The Walnut Grove campmeeting will commence on Friday, August 14, 1896 and continue ten days. Two-story board tents can be rented for the term for $5. A good restaurant and boarding tent on the grounds where boarding and lodging can be had at reasonable rates.

—The destructive army worm has made its appearance in several portions of the state this year and has been very destructive in and about Johnstown and Altoona, devastating lawns and gardens and eating every green thing in sight. The pests have also appeared in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

—The officers of W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A. have been installed for the current term by past president J. A. Brumbaugh. They are as follows: L. L. Parker, past president; E. E. Palmer, president; A. B. Baker, vice president; W. D. Grainey, master of forms; J. E. Corbin, conductor; H. E. Himes, inspector; L. E. Himes, guard.

—Superintendent Rudy held the annual examination for teachers at this place yesterday. Twelve persons were examined for proivsional certificates as follows: Misses Lottie Smith, Tincie Smith, Daisy Smith, Annie Benson, —— Snyder, Fannie Isenberg, Nellie Wright, Hattie Cornelius, Mrs. Lou Dell, Messrs. C. H. Drake, L. R. Smith and Emory Bagshaw.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—Samuel Hatfield, proprietor of the Mapleton Sand Company's plant, broke ground on Monday for a pumping station near the river bridge. It is Mr. Hatfield's purpose to pump water from the river to supply his works in dry weather. This improvement will enable him to better supply his large trade and will make his plant complete in every particular.

—On Tuesday of last week, a man giving his name as H. Vendig, hired a horse and buggy at McCarthy's livery stable in Huntingdon, stating that he intended going to Mill Creek. Nothing was heard from him until Friday when Vendig sent word from Harrisburg that he was sick and had left the rig at Fairview, a town near Harrisburg. Mr. McCarthy recovered the horse and buggy but the sharper left for parts unknown.

—Dr. John Evans, of Homer city, Indiana, whose case of heart failure has puzzled so many physicians and who has seemingly been dead a number of times, is getting along nicely at the Presbyterian hospital, Allegheny, and will soon leave the institution. His heart pulsations, which for many months never rose above thirty-seven per minute, while the normal is seventy-two, have increased of late until the average is now about forty per minute.

—Bulletin No. 7, from the State department of agriculture contains a list of creameries in Pennsylvania. It is the work of Oliver D. Schock, chief clerk of the department, and Geo. G. Hutchison, clerk to the dairy and food commissioner, and contains valuable information to farmers engaged in the creamery business. The list of creameries in this section comprises one in Huntingdon county, at Morrell; two in Bedford county; two in Blair; two in Cambria; eight in Centre; two in Clearfield; seven in Juniata; five in Mifflin; four in Perry.

—The executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of this State have been afforded the privilige of conducting a gospel tent with reading room, correspondence tables, out and in-door games, etc., at the Division Encampment of the N. G. P., at Lewistown. Members of the Guard who visited the tent on a similar occasion two years ago will learn of this fact with pleasure, as they there have in many cases access to their home papers, and find other accommodations and conveniences not possible to have with them as individuals.

Assaulted and Robbed.

An item was published recently in reference to Jerry Eyer, who left Tyrone some weeks ago for Snohomish, Washington, the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. M. Adamson. His baggage arrived at its destination but nothing had been heard from him until about two weeks later, when a note was received from him stating that he had had a terrible experience and asking the prayers of the Christian Endeavor Society that he might be permitted to reach his destination. Last Thursday more definite information was received by C. H. Diffenbaugh from a brother who lives in Washington. The information was in a newspaper clipping and follows:

"A terrible experience befell J. Eyer, a man 60 years of age, who left his home in Tyrone, Pa., some three weeks ago to come to Snohomish, where his daughter, Mrs. G. M. Adamson lives, her husband being agent here for the Everette & Monte Cristo railroad. His baggage arrived some two weeks ago, but nothing could be learned of Mr. Eyer, although they tried to trace him. Eventually Mr. Adamson received a letter, or rather a note, saying that his father had met with a terrible experience and was then at Mr. Hiatt's home on a farm between Waukon and Edwall, some thirty miles west of Spokane on the line of the Great Northern road, over which Mr. Eyer was traveling. This note was received on Sunday morning last. Mr. Adamson left the same evening for the Hiatt place and arrived in Snohomish Wednesday with his father-in-law, who is still suffering from the murderous assault made upon him. All that he can remember is that he left the train with others at a slide in the Rocky mountains. He has an indistinct recollection of being helped along the road by freight conductors, but otherwise everything is a blank. When he appeared at the Hiatt farm house he was in a dazed condition and was utterly stripped of clothes save an old pair of greasy overalls and his shoes. Upon the back of his head was a large lump, where he had evidently been sandbagged. All his money, about $125, was gone, beside his clothing. It was by the most providential circumstance that the poor man in his wanderings stumbled upon Mr. Hiatt's place, for it happened that Mr. Hiatt had been an old neighbor and schoolfellow and recognized him at once. He telegraphed to his old home in Tyrone and then sent word to Mr. Adamson.

Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County--1896.

Mt. Union, July 13; Mapleton, 14; Cassville, 15; Chestnut Grove, 16; Broad Top City, 17; Entriken, 18; Valley, 20; Marklesburg, 21; McConnellstown, 22; Hawn's, 23; Mill Creek, 24; Ardenheim, 25; Alexandria, 27; Franklinville, 28; Warrior's Mark, 29; Shaffersville, 30; Petersburg, 31; Neff's Mills, August 1; Saulsburg, 3; McAlevey's Fort, 4; Cornpropst's Mills, 5; Centre Union, 6; Shirleysburg, 7; Orbisonia, 8; Three Springs, 10; Maddensville, 11; Shade Gap, 12; Richvale, 13; Huntingdon, (Special) Aug. 28.

NOTES.

1. Examinations will begin at 8.30 A.M.

2. The Secretary will kindly see that the room in which examination is to be held is open and in suitable condition for work.

3. Applicants from other counties will present a certificate from their own Co. Supt. before entering the class.

4. Strangers to the Superintendent will present a certificate as to good moral character.

5. It is requested that Directors be present and co-operate with the Superintendent.

6. All patrons and teachers interested in the work are cordially welcomed to the examinations; but it ought to be generally known that these are not places of amusement, consequently crowds should not gather for that purpose.

S. G. RUDY,
County Superintendent.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 9, 1896.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

Andrew J. Nagle and Mary Ellen Stengel, Petersburg.

Andrew Bougher, Altoona, and Jennie Banks, Mapleton.

E. Ross Heck and Thressa D. Edwards, Three Springs.

Juniata Valley Campmeeting.

The 25th annual circular of the Juniata Valley Campmeeting association regarding the coming meeting is now being circulated. The grounds will be open for occupancy on August 1st, and all who wish to occupy their tents on that date can do so. The meeting proper will open August 11, and close August 21, and the religious exercises will be in charge of Rev. A. R. Lambert, of Harrisburg. The revival services will be in charge of Leonard Weaver, the noted Canadian evangelist. This service will be made a special feature of the Campmeeting this year.

The Children's meeting will be in charge of Rev. W. Perry Eveland, one of the preachers of the Central Pennsylvania conference, stationed at Trinity, Danville. These meetings will be held each day as usual at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Young People's meetings will be taken care of by Rev. F. W. Curry, of Williamsport, and will be held each day during the Camp at 6 o'clock P. M.

Epworth League day will be observed on Wednesday, August 19th. The meeting will begin with a sunrise experience meeting, the services continuing throughout the day. The meeting will be in charge of Rev. G. Murray Klepfer, of Cattawissa, Pa., the president of the Conference Epworth League. Prominent speakers have been selected and every arrangement made for a grand Epworth League Rally.

Grand Army Day will occur on Thursday, August 20th. A prominent speaker will be on hand to address the G. A. R. boys.

Friday, August 14th, will be devoted to the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. The W. H. M. S. will occupy the forenoon, and the W. F. M. S. the afternoon.

The services on Sabbath, August 16, will begin with a consecration service in charge of Evangelist Weaver at 8 o'clock A. M. Preaching at 10 A. M., also at 3 and 7.30 P. M.

Tuesday, August 18th will be Communion day. Love Fast at 8 o'clock led by Evangelist Weaver. Preaching at 10 A. M., followed by the Lord's Supper. Prof. J. M. Black, of Williamsport, Pa., will have charge of the music this year.

Dr. G. D. Pennepacker, of our own Central Pennsylvania Conference; President E. J. Gray, of Dickinson Seminary; Dr. Thompson, of Pittsburg; Dr. Elliott, of Spring Garden, Philadelphia; Dr. Job Price, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; B. F. Dimmick, of Harrisburg; L. A. Banks, of Brooklyn, and a number of leading divines will be present and will dispense the word from time to time during the Camp.

As has been customary heretofore baggage will be carried to the grounds on Aug. 10 and 11 and returned Aug. 21, by the P. R. R. free of charge.

Excursion tickets will be sold to this meeting on the Pennsylvania railroad and branches.

The train known as the Huntingdon and Newton Hamilton accommodation will also be run between those two points, leaving Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M., 3.15 and 6.20 P. M., and returning will leave Newton Hamilton at 1.00, 5.00 and 9.50 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low Rate Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

No matter how vivid the imagination, it would be hard to give any adequate description of Niagara Falls. It is one of the grandest and most awe-inspiring examples of Nature's wonderful works. One must see the falls to fully appreciate their grandeur.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ten-day excursions present the most advantageous method of witnessing this wonderful sight; the rates are low, and the accommodations first class in every particular.

The excursions will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on July 23, August 6 and 20, and September 5 and 17. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Watkins and Rochester in either direction and at Buffalo returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Nearly every English flagship carries eight, and every cruiser four fully qualified divers.

The Tyrol has 1,279 taverns with 40,000 beds. The number of tourists last year was 321,595.

The wars of the last seventy years have cost Russia $1,775,000,000 and the lives of 664,000 men.

Every person over five years of age in Storbech, Austria, is a chess-player. The game is taught in the schools.

Martin Galligan, two years old, was choked to death at his home, Brooklyn, by swallowing a marble with which he had been playing.

A South African millionaire gave a dinner in London lately, and each lady found by her plate an uncut diamond from his mine.

The first American railroad was laid in 1836. It was three miles long, and ran from the granite quarries of Quincy, Mass., to Neponset river.

The letters in the various alphabets of the world vary from twelve to 202 in number. The Sandwich Islanders' alphabet has twelve, the Tartarian 202.

Robert Hatton, a farmer of Boone County, Mo., recently killed 306 snakes in one engagement, and it wasn't much of a day for snakes either.

Archduke Carl Ludwig of Austria allows his housekeeper but ninety cents a day for each person in the household, out of which four meals must be provided.

The origin of the term "guinea" dates from the reign of Charles II., when gold dust was brought from the coast of Guinea, and the coin received its name from that country.

Traveling churches are to be established on the Trans-Siberian Railway, which passes through many desert tracts, where neither village nor church can be met with for miles.

An involuntary faster named King recently died in Glenwood, Mo., after thirty-three days of absolute starvation. The only thing he eat within forty-six days of his death was a piece of pie.

Thomas Fitzmorris, a Vermont farmer, gave a drink of hard cider to some visitors at his home. They reported him, and under the prohibition law of the state he was fined $34 and had 200 gallons of cider confiscated from his cellar.

Robert A. Foster of Wilmington, Vt., who has been dumb for over eight years as the result of a fall in a church, says that he received his speech the other day precisely at 12 o'clock, when he began talking in his natural tone of voice. He had tried many remedies without effect, and is unable to account for the restoration of his speech at this time.

Suicidal Wasps.

M. Henry, a Frenchman, being curious to see the effect of benzine on a wasp, put some of it under a glass in which a wasp was imprisoned. The wasp immediately showed signs of great annoyance and anger, darting at a piece of paper which had introduced the benzine into his cell. By-and-by he seems to have given up the unequal contest in despair, for he lay down on his back, and bending up his abdomen, planted his sting thrice into his body, and then died. M. Henry allowed his scientific interest to overcome his humanity so far as to repeat the experiment with three wasps, only to find that the other two did likewise. He is, therefore, of opinion that wasps under desperate circumstances, commit suicide.

Live Bookworms.

Mr. Austin, an assistant librarian in the Cornell library, while cataloguing the fine Dante collection presented to the university by Professor Willard Fiske, has found some live bookworms in an edition of the "Divine Comedy," bearing the date 1136. This is the third time only that these insects have been found in an American library. Professor Comstock, of the entomological department, has succeeded in raising from the insects a number of eggs, worms and beetles for the university museum.

There are 660 women journalists, editors and authors in England and Wales, according to the last census reports.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 19.

Lesson Text: "The Ark Brought to Jerusalem," 2 Samuel vi., 1-12—Golden Text: Psalm lxxxiv., 12—Commentary.

1. "Again David gathered together all the chosen men of Israel, 30,000." In I Chron. xiii., 5, it is written that he gathered all Israel from Egypt to Hemath, and it is also written in verse 1 of that chapter that he did this after consulting with his captains and leaders. His habit was to inquire of the Lord (II Sam. v., 19, 23), but this looks like reliance upon the wisdom of man rather than upon God. See Ps. xxxvii., 5; Prov. iii., 5, 6, for the right way in every matter.

2. "To bring up from thence the ark of God, whose name is called by the name of the Lord of Hosts that dwelleth between the cherubim." Baale of Judah is Kirjath-jearim (see margin), where the ark had been in the house of Abinadab in the hill since the Philistines had sent it home in the new cart (I Sam. vii., 1); probably over fifty years, for it was there long before Saul was anointed king, and he reigned forty years (Acts xiii., 21). The ark was the special symbol of the presence of God, and when it was first made He told Moses that He would commune with him from above the mercy seat, from between the two cherubim (Ex. xxx., 22). So that it was the place of meeting and of communion between God and man. It was a wondrous type of Christ as the end of the law for righteousness, and as the atonement for our sins.

3. "And they set the ark of God upon a new cart." It was well enough for the Philistines to do this, for they had no instructions from God as to His pleasure, but Israel had commands from God that the ark should be borne upon the shoulders of the Levites set apart for that purpose (Num. iv., 24, 25; vii., 9). David also knew this well (I Chron. xv., 2), but, leaning upon human wisdom, he was for the time turned from the wisdom of God. We must lean wholly upon God in all things.

4, 5. "And David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord." It was a joyful procession, and it was seemingly to the glory of God, for were they not praising Him and bearing His ark triumphantly to a place prepared for it in the Holy City? It was a grand display in a good cause, but it was not according to God's command, and however well a thing may look, and though it may seem to be for God's honor, yet if contrary to God's way it is simply disobedience, and His word concerning it is, "Who hath required this at your hand?" (Isa. i., 12). As one has said, "The work of the Lord must be done in God's way, else it cannot be for His glory."

6. "Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God and took hold of it, for the oxen shook it." The margin says that they stumbled. This was the beginning of the trouble that day, or rather the beginning of God's manifest disapproval of this way of doing things, for the trouble began with David's not inquiring of the Lord. Then came the new cart instead of the shoulders of the Levites. This new cart of David is very suggestive of all the worldly ways adopted by the people of God to-day to carry on what they call the Lord's work. When Israel adopts Philistine methods rather than God's ways, trouble is sure to follow, so when the church tries to follow the world in the amusement or entertainment business to get the world to go to church, instead of giving herself to exalt the Lord Jesus Christ and honor His word, He will in due time manifestly disown the whole thing. For every Saul that the people of God honor in their attempts to be like the world the world will produce a Goliath and thus keep ahead till some David comes in the name of the Lord and overcomes the defiers of God.

7. "And the anger of the Lord was kindled against Uzzah, and God smote him there for his error, and there he died by the ark of God." One would think that if there was a place of safety on the face of the earth it would be by the ark of God, and yet there Uzzah died. There is no life but in the way of God's commandments.

8, 9. "And David was displeased," "And David was afraid." Displeased with the Lord and afraid of the Lord. How unlike David! How unlike the man who, in the name of the Lord, had slain Goliath! How great the contrast between one walking humbly with God and one with some person or plan between them and God! David's great thought that day was to get the ark of the Lord to himself at Jerusalem, as appears from this ninth verse. His thought was not so much God's glory and God's way as David's glory and David's way. Thus the intimacy between them was for the time broken, and David lost fellowship with God.

10. "So David would not remove the ark of the Lord unto him into the city of David." It was neither the first nor the last occasion of sore hearts and misunderstandings, not easily healed, because of attempts by the people of God to adopt worldly ways. I know of one church in which their last fair or festival was held about fourteen years ago, and in that church there are to this day breaches unhealed because of jealousies or misunderstandings at that time. I do with my whole heart believe that festivals and suppers, amateur theatricals, special music by unsaved people—in fact, the whole entertainment business—in the house of God must go along with such teaching as the fallibility of Scripture, the larger hope, no hell, Jesus Christ our example only and not our substitute, as being samples of the work of the wicked one and not of the spirit of God.

11. "And the Lord blessed Obed-edom and all his household." This is the record concerning the home where the ark rested for three months. When the Lord Jesus is honestly and simply received into the heart, such a one becomes a child of God (John i., 12) and is blessed with all spiritual blessings in Christ (Eph. i., 3), made a partaker of the Divine nature, and also of the glory to be revealed (I Pet. v., 1; II Pet. i., 4). Apart from God there is no blessing, but "Blessed is the man that trusteth in Him."

12. "David went and brought up the ark of God from the house of Obed-edom into the city of David with gladness." The children of the Levites bare the ark of God upon their shoulders, with the staves thereon, as Moses commanded, according to the word of the Lord. This was "after the due order" (I Chron. xv., 13, 15), but the former proceeding, which caused the trouble, had no authority in the commands of God, though it may have been seemingly more expedient than sanctifying the Levites to their work. We now read of burnt offerings and peace offerings unto the Lord and of the blessings of the Lord upon the people. All is well when we are in Christ and walk in fellowship with Him.—Lesson Helper.

Confessional Secrecy Upheld.

The Superior Court at Montreal, Canada, has rendered a decision upholding the secrecy of the confessional. Cure Gill had refused to answer certain questions put to him in court, taking the ground that his knowledge of the facts was imparted under the seal of the confessional. The court holds that such communications are privileged.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Trustees of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor at Washington chose San Francisco, Cal., as the scene of the annual convention of 1897.

The Postmaster-General has given notice to railway companies that he will enforce the law which prohibits the carrying of mail in baggage cars.

The North Atlantic Squadron will begin its summer manoeuvres about August 1, and will make New York its base for several weeks. A statement to this effect is made by Rear-Admiral Bunce, commanding this squadron, in a report which has just reached the Navy Department.

The Venezuelan Legation has completed the translation of the documents relating to the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, and has submitted them to the Boundary Commission. They fill three volumes, aggregating 795 printed pages.

The War Department has commenced its issue of advertisements for forgings for guns for the proposed coast fortifications. The most important advertisement issued is that calling for proposals for steel gun forgings for ten-inch, twelve-inch and sixteen-inch guns. The Government will require eighteen ten-inch and eighteen twelve-inch guns.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	43	21	.672	Brooklyn	32	36	.478
Cincinnati	48	24	.667	Philadel.	33	36	.478
Baltimore	43	23	.652	W'shing'n	30	33	.476
Boston	38	28	.576	New York	27	38	.415
Pittsburg	37	30	.553	St. Louis	17	52	.246
Chicago	39	34	.534	Louisville	15	48	.238

John Golden, a conductor on the elevated road, New York City, fired three shots at Mrs. Catharine Havoner at an uptown station and then committed suicide by jumping in front of a moving train.

The town of Marengo, Ohio, in Morrow County, was almost completely wiped out by fire. A high wind and the lack of fire apparatus gave the flames full sway.

Workmen lately have been engaged in repairing the St. Joseph Valley Railroad, Niles, Mich., and putting it in running order, much against the wishes of land owners, through whose property it runs. The latter, heavily armed, drove the workmen away, and began tearing up the rails and leveling the road bed, determined to destroy the railroad. The farmers retained possession.

Hon. Frank H. Hurd, ex-Congressman, lawyer and one of the most prominent Democrats in Ohio, died at Toledo, after an illness of five days. Mr. Hurd was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1811. Mr. Hurd was widely known for his advocacy of free trade.

At North Adams, Mass., Alfred N. T. Gelinas, delivery and stamp clerk at the Post-office, was arrested for the embezzlement of $420 in postage stamps. He has confessed his crime.

Charles S. Alden, of New York, an artist, saved two women from drowning at Cottage City, Mass.

The headless body of Miss Jessie Schrieber, seventeen years old, a music teacher, was found on the railroad track at Elizabeth, N. J. It is thought she was killed and placed there to prevent the detection of the crime.

Romulus Cotell, a boy eighteen years old, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Akron, Ohio. He murdered Alvin Stone and his wife and the hired man, Ora N. Stillson, at Tallmadge, three months ago for the purpose of assaulting Stone's daughter Flora.

Secretary Pierce, of the United Mine Workers, says that thousands of Ohio miners are now suffering for food. The worst conditions prevail in the Hocking Valley. The Ohio companies secured few lake orders this year.

The wind of the storm which raged in the Gulf reached 100 miles at Pensacola, Fla. Nearly every business house in Pensacola was unroofed and damaged. Some small houses were blown down. In the harbor vessels dragged their anchors and were drawn against wharves and other craft. The steamers kept away by using their steam. The damage in the city is about $200,000 but no lives were lost.

Peter Hill, while attempting to hive bees during a rain storm on the farm of John Morley, near Grahamsville, Sullivan County, N. Y., was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The bees had settled in a maple tree and Hill was climbing a ladder that rested against the tree.

A fire, caused by the explosion of an oil lamp, destroyed the three-story brick dwelling at 189 Elm street, Buffalo, N. Y., causing the death of two women and a child and seriously injuring one man. The dead are Mrs. Jennie Mills, aged forty; Mrs. Moriana, aged sixty, and Maggie King, aged two. The injured man is a Greek peddler.

Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad has subscribed $500 toward the Pittston relief fund, and that no less than twenty-five other corporations will do likewise.

Fifteen thousand teachers visited Buffalo, N. Y., to attend to the meetings of the National Education Association.

The New York Republican State Committee met in New York City and decided to hold the State Convention on August 25.

Charles Ferron was arrested for counterfeiting medicine labels. The criminal and civil prosecutions cost him his fortune and he committed suicide in Ludlow street jail, in New York City.

At Easton, Penn., during a heavy shower, George Miller, twenty years old, of Paxinsos Heights, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He and his brother had taken refuge under a cherry tree to escape the storm.

Sydney Randolph, a colored man charged with assaulting the Buxton family, was taken from the jail in Rockville, Md., by a masked mob and lynched.

At a fight at Loch Haven, near Baltimore, six colored men were shot and several others injured.

The rescue party at the Twin Shaft mine, Pittston, Penn., reported that they had heard rappings from the entombed miners.

Foreign Notes.

A special cable despatch from Havana, Cuba, says that a report is again current in the capital that Antonio Maceo, the rebel leader in the western provinces, was killed in a recent action.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, were entertained by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, London.

The Anglo-French complications in Newfoundland are rapidly assuming a serious aspect.

The French have proclaimed a state of siege in the disturbed portions of Madagascar.

Senor Mella, Carlist, speaking in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, Madrid, declared that the Government ought to be energetic in preparing for the inevitable conflict between the United States and Spain, in which Spain would prove her virility and her greatness.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The game of baseball was fifty years old last week.

Brooklyn has played two errorless games this season.

Eight of the twelve League captains are of the blood Irish.

Outfielder Jones, of Brooklyn, appears to be the find of 1896.

It looks as if Cincinnati meant to remain in the fight to the finish.

Lachance, of the Brooklyns, did not make an error in thirty games.

Demontreville is playing a great game at short for the Washingtons.

Amberst has won the championship of the Triangular College League.

Baltimore, Cleveland and Cincinnati are going at the pace that kills.

Dally is playing a brilliant game at second since he rejoined the Brooklyns.

Brouthers has been served with notice of release by the Philadelphia club.

Gumbart has been released by Brooklyn, and is to be given a trial by Philadelphia.

The St. Louis Club is playing with twelve men under contract and two of those disabled.

Only two New York players have a batting average of over .300. They are Tiernan and Van Haltren.

Manager Hanlon is said to be looking for an outfielder to replace Brodie in the Baltimore's outfield.

It is a fact that Thompson, of the Philadelphias, has not been fined once during his thirteen years as a professional.

More than sixty per cent. of the players now in the major League have jumped into fast company in the last five years.

That great hitter, Clarke, of Louisville, has batted safely in seventeen straight games and failed but once in twenty-three to connect.

Since Pfeffer joined the Chicagos that club has won about two out of every three games. Anson has given his old lieutenant charge of the infield.

A comparison of the playing of Gleason and Doyle during the late New York-Baltimore games looks as if the New Yorks got the best of the deal.

Pitcher Orth says there is a big incline from the home plate to first base on the Baltimore grounds, and that the Orioles practice every morning on the miniature toboggan.

Burkett, of the Clevelands, leads the League in batting with an average of .429, and Jennings, of Baltimore, is second with an average of .417. Keeler leads the League outfielders with an average of .981.

Third Baseman McGraw received from the Baltimore club on pay day a check for $1200, his salary from the beginning of the season up to the present time although he has not played a game owing to sickness. McGraw will not play for a month or so.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

President Diaz, of Mexico, is sixty-six years old.

Frederick Errazwiz was elected President of Chile.

Dr. Jameson is now traveling through Great Britain incognito as Dr. Johnson.

Lord Wolseley, the British General, is sixty-three years old, and has been in the army forty-six years.

The young Duke of Manchester is a member of that large army, yclept stamp fiends. He is said to possess a very valuable collection.

King Menelik of Abyssinia has awakened to the fact that he is still an uncrowned king. He will follow the example of the Czar in September next.

Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, is said to be a very abstemious man, who never touches whisky, beer or tobacco. He is also reckoned to be the best farmer in his county.

Lord Dufferin, who has just retired from the diplomatic service of Great Britain, has held many important posts and has never made a bungle. It is a splendid record.

It was recently represented that Colonel North had left property to the value of only $2,000,000. The London Statist says that the estate will be even far short of this sum.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is one of the handsomest and most fascinating men in Europe. He is restless, travels constantly, and is very fond of fox hunting and all exciting sports.

Daniel H. Chamberlain, of New York City, formerly Governor of South Carolina, has given $200 to be used as the nucleus of a fund to provide a suitable memorial of the students and graduates of Yale who fought or fell in the Civil War.

Queen Victoria, in her long life, has traveled very little abroad. She has never been in Russia, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Switzerland nor Greece. She has never yet set eyes on any of her colonies, nor upon any part of Asia, Africa or America.

Professor W. Whitman Bailey, of Brown University, has been appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where his father was for many years Professor, and where he himself was born February 22, 1843.

Dr. Samuel Fillmore Bennett, who served "for three years of the war" as Lieutenant Bennett, of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, whose name has dropped almost into oblivion, though his song, "The Sweet By and By," has been sung and heard by nearly every music loving person in this and foreign lands, is living quietly in Richmond, Wis., a little town of about 800 inhabitants. Dr. Bennett is a self-sacrificing country doctor of the old type.

Ex-Congressman A. T. Walling, who died the other day at his home in Circleville, Ohio, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1824. He was in Congress in 1877, at the time of the Hayes-Tilden contest, and was a warm advocate of Tilden's claims to the Presidency. He held the floor for twenty-four hours in order to stave off the count. During his speech, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, sprang up and denounced him for filibustering. In reply, Mr. Walling made the remark that was widely quoted at the time, "Where fraud is law, filibustering is patriotism."

PERISHED OF STARVATION.

The Bodies of an Indian Family Found in the Canadian Wilderness.

News has reached Toronto, Canada, from the river Moisie, on the north shore, to the effect that a party of hunters from Moisie found the bodies of seven Indians about 200 miles in the interior. The bodies were those of a family consisting of father, mother and five children. A few notes in the Maskouapi language, undoubtedly written by the squaw, showed that the family had started from Moisie last fall for the Hudson Bay hunting grounds. After having traveled about 200 miles the provisions ran short, and there being no game one after another succumbed to starvation, the woman being the last to die.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

28

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.12 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			22,772
Condensed milk, gals			219
Cream, gals			989
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras	$ —	@$	15
Firsts	13½	@	14
Thirds to seconds	11½	@	13
State—Fancy	14	@	14½
Welsh tubs—Fancy	—	@	14
Western Im. Creamery	10½	@	12
Western Dairy	9	@	11½
Factory, firsts	10	@	10½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	6¾
Full cream, good to prime	5½	@	6¼
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair	2	@	3
Part skims, choice	5	@	5¼
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	13
Jersey—Fancy	14	@	15
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	12
Southern—Best	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	—	@	1 13
Medium, 1895, choice	—	@	1 05
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 05
Red kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 05
White kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	—
Black turtle soup, 1895	—	@	1 20
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 75
Green peas, bbls	72½	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	4	@	6
Raspberries, Del., ₱ pint	2	@	3
Plums, Md., ₱ qt	3	@	4
Peaches, Md., ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100	10 00	@	20 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	3	@	8
Cherries, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	4	@	10
Currants, ₱ qt	4	@	6
Apples, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, Fla., ₱ case	1 00	@	2 50
Pears, Le Conte, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
1895, common to fair	3½	@	5½
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	7
Common to prime	3½	@	6
Old odds, 1893	1½	@	2½
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	95	@	97½
Clover mixed	67½	@	72½
Straw—Long rye	1 00	@	1 05
Oat	45	@	50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Southern, new, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
L. I., in bulk	—	@	1 25
Sweet, N. C., ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, N. O., ₱ bag	75	@	80
Bermuda, ₱ crate	75	@	90
Squash, Southern, ₱ bbl	50	@	60
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	50
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Turnips, white, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	75	@	1 25
Green peas, L. I., ₱ bag	—	@	1 00
String beans, L. I., ₱ bag	—	@	1 50
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz bunches	50	@	1 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Cucumbers, Jersey, ₱ basket	60	@	75
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	16	@	18
Western, light weight	12	@	14
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb	18	@	19
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 50	@	3 65
Spring Patents	3 40	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	63⅞
September	—	@	62⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	32⅝
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	21½
Ungraded White	—	@	—
Rye—No. 2, Western	37	@	37½
Barley—Feeding	30½	@	31
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	3 50	@	4 00
Clover	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam	3.75c	@	3.85c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	7½
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	5½	@	8
Country dressed	5	@	7½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	6 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 74	@	4 10
Dressed	4½	@	6

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Prize fighting is now a felony in Kentucky.

England has now for the first time a few mosquitoes.

Philip M. Crapo, of Burlington, Iowa, has given the town $20,000 to found a free library.

The theft of ten cents' worth of tobacco has sent two men to prison for a year at Muncie, Ind.

Plans are being arranged at San Francisco, Cal., for a new steamship line between that port and Japan.

Of the graduating class at Yale seventy-seven intend to study law and eighty expect to go into business.

It is estimated that the wool clip in the vicinity of Dubois, Idaho, will aggregate 350,000 pounds this year.

Chicago issued a marriage license the other day bearing the number 250,000. No. 1 was issued in 1871, just after the great fire.

A recently opened guano cave in Georgia was found to be inhabited by great swarms of white flies with yellow legs and pale pink eyes.

The Delaware peach crop this year is expected to be the largest since 1875. In round numbers it is expected to amount to 6,600,000 baskets.

Three men held up a trolley car in Brooklyn and robbed the conductor of $7.50. There were fifty passengers on the car at the time.

President Dwight, of Yale College, says that a wealthy woman who recently made her will has remembered Yale with a gift of $750,000.

A crowd of workmen standing around the First National Bank of Kenosha, Wis., to have their pay checks cashed, caused a $300,000 run on the bank before confidence was restored.

THE CONVENTION

W. J. Bryan Nominated for President by the Democrats.

SILVER MEN IN CONTROL.

The Nebraska Orator Chosen After an Exciting Contest.

On the Fifth Ballot Kentucky Changed From Blackburn to Bryan, and When Illinois Cast Her 48 Votes for the "Boy Orator of the Platte," Ohio Withdrew McLean---Then Senator Turpie Withdrew Matthews and Cast Indiana's Vote for Bryan, at the Same Time Moving to Make the Nomination Unanimous---The Chairman Declared It Carried, Although a Few Votes in the Negative Came From Pennsylvania ---A Boisterous Bryan Demonstration Followed---Proceedings of the Four Days of the Convention in Detail.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Democratic National Convention on the fourth day of the session nominated William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, for President of the United States. After four ballots had been taken the names of Bland, Boies, Matthews and Blackburn were withdrawn, and the nomination of Bryan was made unanimous on the fifth ballot. The solid delegation from New York and many of the gold delegates from other States declined to take part in the proceedings.

The convention was rapped to order at 10.57 a. m. on Friday, the fourth day, after a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Green. Chairman White announced that the convention was still on the call of States for nomination. Thereupon Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the National Committee, mounted his chair and placed in nomination ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison. Delegate Miller, of Oregon, added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon. The names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were then before the convention.

No other names being presented the Chair

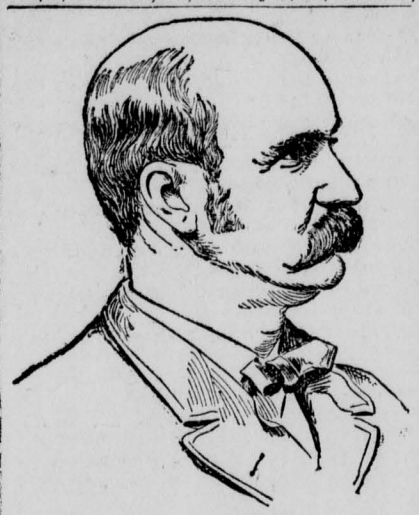
STEPHEN M. WHITE.

(Chosen by the Committee to be Permanent Chairman of the Convention.)

declared the nominations closed, and first invoking order, directed the Secretary to call the roll of the States, but before this was commenced, Mr. Smith, of Ohio, informed the convention of the sudden death of Frank H. Hurd.

The call of the roll then commenced for the balloting for President. At its conclusion the Chair announced the result of the first ballot as follows:

Bland, 223; Bryan, 105; Boies, 86; Blackburn, 83; McLean, 54; Matthews, 37; Campbell, 2; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Tillman, 17; Teller, 8; Hill, 1; absent and not voting, 185. The States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut refused to vote. Nineteen delegates from Wisconsin also refused to vote.



DAVID B. HILL.

(Leader of the New York Delegation.)

Chairman White ruled that the instructions were not intended to permit the delegation to abstain from voting.

Bryan steadily grew in strength during the second ballot, and Bland increased his vote, but no choice was made. After the second ballot Marsden, of Louisiana, moved to overthrow the two-thirds rule. The Chairman declined to entertain the motion.

The third ballot was then begun at half-past one o'clock. New York remained mute when the name of the State was called, and the clerk repeated the call in his loudest tone, but without result. The third ballo narrowed the contest down to Bland and Bryan, with the latter rapidly developing more and more strength. It was on the fourth ballot that the decisive break to the Nebraskan began. Alabama led the defection from Bland, changing her 22 votes to Bryan. Many delegations seized guidons and congregated at the Nebraska seats. Hats, handkerchiefs and flags were waved. Guidons of eighteen States gathered at the Nebraska seat. Senator Daniel took the Virginia banner to Nebraska amid tumultuous cheers. The guidons of the following States were carried around the hall: Colorado, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, Minnesota, South Dakota, Alabama, Idaho, Georgia and California. Illinois joined the procession, amid great excitement and cheers. There were soon twenty-two States and Territories in the Bryan march. Mrs. Bryan, who was sitting on the platform, retained her composure, while those around her were demonstrating in a most excited manner. After fifteen minutes of this uproar the announcement of the result was continued and the fourth ballot was officially given as:

Bland, 241; Boies, 33; Matthews, 36; McLean, 46; Bryan, 280; Blackburn, 27; Pattison, 96; Stevenson, 2; Hill, 1; absent or not voting, 162. Total number of votes cast, 768. Necessary to a choice, 512.

Chairman White then announced that two-thirds of the whole number of votes cast would be necessary to make a choice of a candidate for President. Under this ruling 512 votes were necessary to a choice. The number voting was 768.

The calling of the roll for the fifth and last ballot began at 2.45 o'clock. Kentucky withdrew Blackburn and voted 26 votes for Bryan. West Virginia changed her 12 votes to Bryan. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, took the platform to withdraw Matthews. He moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Governor Stone, of Missouri, then withdrew Bland. Judge Van Wagener, of Iowa, then withdrew Boies and cast the Iowa vote for Bryan. After the vote of Texas had been shifted to Bryan, the Chairman put the question on Senator Turpie's motion to make the nomination unanimous and declared it carried---only a few votes in the negative coming from the Pennsylvania delegation. Then there was another great demonstration in honor of the Nebraska man. The cheers broke out afresh, the delegates grasped their standards and marched around the convention hall and the thousands in the galleries took up the enthusiasm.

The fifth official ballot was announced as follows, but changes were made giving Bryan more than the necessary 512 votes. Bryan, 500; Bland, 106; Boies, 26; Matthews, 31; Pattison, 95; not voting, 162. Ohio changed from McLean to Bryan. Oklahoma changed from Bland to Bryan. The scattering votes were: Stevenson, 2 from Massachusetts, 2 from Minnesota, 2 from North Dakota and 2 from West Virginia; Turpie, 1 from West Virginia; Hill, 1 from Massachusetts.

At 3.45 p. m. the Sergeant-at-Arms, in behalf of the Chairman, succeeded in getting a hearing so far as to be able to announce that the convention stood in recess till 8 p. m.

The proceedings of the evening were opened a few minutes before 9 o'clock, when Senator White called the convention to order, Ex-Governor Flower and a fair proportion of the New York delegates were occupying seats in their section, Senator Hill and William C. Whitney having left the city in the afternoon. Most of the New Jersey delegates were also present. The Chairman announced that General Bragg, of Wisconsin, desired to make some remarks. When he had concluded Governor Stone followed. He told how important it was to have time to pick out the running mate for the candidate and wound up by moving to adjourn until morning. The motion was carried and the Chairman then stated, at half-past nine o'clock, that the convention was adjourned until ten o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

(Democratic Candidate for President.)

FIRST DAY'S WORK.

Daniel Defeats Hill for the Temporary Chairmanship.

Never has there been a National Convention so replete with sensational scenes, and each of the three days which proceeded the nomination of Bryan was interesting in its details.

The convention was held in the Chicago Coliseum, which is the largest idea that the metropolis of the lakes has evolved since the World's Fair; its length, breadth and thickness are enormous, and its seating capacity is so great that although less than three-quarters of its floor space is utilized for this convention, there has been found place for 14,000 people, seated in comfortable chairs. The first day's session, on Tuesday, was devoted to temporary organization. Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee, called the delegates to order at 12.40 p. m., and prayer was offered by Rev. E. M. Stires, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago. The Chairman then announced that the National Committee, which contained a majority of gold men, had selected Senator David B. Hill, of New York, for Temporary Chairman. H. D. Clayton, a member of the National Committee from Alabama, presented a minority report from the silver men, substituting the name of Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia. After a sensational debate the roll call of States for the first test of strength between the gold men and the silver men was called. The total vote on the substitution of Daniel for Hill for Temporary Chairman was announced by the Chair as follows: Ayes (Daniel), 556; noes (Hill), 349. Twelve votes were knocked off from the Territories, and Mr. Hill did not vote. Amid great applause Senator Daniel was escorted to the chair. After he had delivered the presiding officer's usual address, the committees on permanent organization were announced and then the convention adjourned for the day.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A Test Vote in Michigan Delegation Shows Free Silver Men in Power.

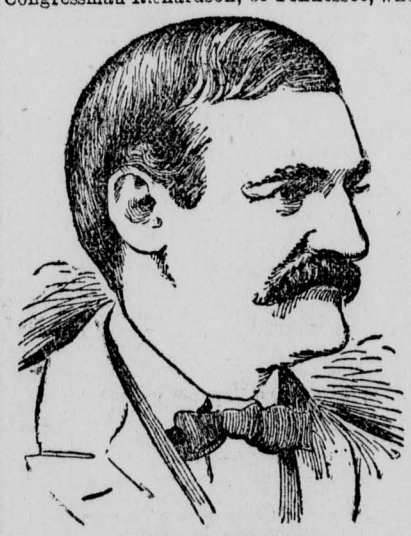
Two sessions were held on the second day of the convention. Chairman Daniel called the delegates to order at 10.44 a. m., and as none of the committees was ready to report the time until 1.35 p. m. was consumed in desultory speechmaking. A partial report of the Credentials Committee was then presented. It covered all the contests except those in Michigan. It was in favor of the silver contestants in Nebraska and of allowing six delegates each to the Territories, the District of Columbia, and Alaska. The partial report was adopted. Then a recess was taken until 5 o'clock. The delegates re-assembled at 5.15 p. m. The Committee on Credentials presented its completed report, admitting to seats the contesting delegates from the Fourth Congress District of Michigan; also admitting the contesting delegates from the Ninth Congress District of Michigan, and recognizing the right to their seats of all the other delegates from Michigan. A minority report against this action was presented. After a debate participated in by numerous delegates the Chairman put the question on the majority report and declared it adopted. The total vote was: Yeas, 558; nays, 368; 2 not voting and 2 absent. Total vote, 930. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then presented, naming Senator White, of California, as Permanent Chairman of the convention and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, as Permanent Secretary. Mr. White addressed the convention briefly on assuming the gavel, which was made of Montana silver, and then an adjournment was taken at 9.40 p. m. for the day.

THE THIRD DAY.

Free Silver Wins in an Exciting Discussion Over the Platform.

The first session of third day of the Democratic National Convention, was called to order at 10.50 a. m. by Senator White, of California, the Permanent Chairman, and then proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Thomas E. Greene, of Grace Episcopal Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Senator White handed the gavel over to Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, who



ROBERT E. PATTISON.

Choice of the Pennsylvania Delegation for President.)

announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, took the platform and read the majority report of the committee. As he finished the reading of the platform, Senator Jones said that at the request of a minority of the Committee on Resolutions he would now present certain amendments that were proposed by the minority; also, two amendments that would be proposed by Senator Hill, of New York. All of them would now be read, after which, by agreement, two hours and forty minutes would be allowed for debate, one hour and twenty minutes on each side.

Then the report for the minority was read by J. H. Wade, of Ohio, a former reading clerk of the House of Representatives. As the clerk read the words: "We insist that all our currency shall be kept at a parity with gold," there was a quick, sudden roar. The commendation of Mr. Cleveland's Administration for courage, fidelity, honesty and economy was cheered,

The clerk also read two amendments offered by Senator Hill, one providing that the free coinage of silver should not impair existing contracts, and the other promising that if at the end of the year the free coinage of silver should fail to keep the two metals at a parity it should be abandoned.

Tillman Attacks the President.

The Chairman announced that Senator B. Tillman, of South Carolina, would offer an amendment to the platform and would speak for fifty minutes. The hour had come for the attack on President Cleveland. The stalwart South Carolinian ascended the platform and the expectant multitude gave forth a rumbling sound, followed by a prolonged yell. He offered an amendment in denunciation of President Cleveland and made it the basis of a long harangue. In conclusion he denounced the Administration as un-Democratic and tyrannical; charged the President with an abuse of the veto power and denounced him as worthy of impeachment.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, followed. He denied that free silver was a sectional question, and said that he was willing to lay down his life for the South, but that he loved the whole country. The whole convention rose and cheered him.

Cheers for Hill.

And now Senator Hill advanced from the New York delegation, while the gold delegates stood on their seats and joined the galleries in a terrific demonstration. Ex-Governor Waller, of Connecticut, led the cheering. The outburst was tremendous, electric. The case for the minority was presented by the New York Senator with ability and adroitness. He spoke for Democracy unsectional and uncontaminated. His analysis of the platform was keen and his defense of the Cleveland Administration met with cheers of approval from the gold people. Speeches in the same vein were made by ex-Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, and ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts.

Remarkable Demonstration for Bryan.

The cordial demonstration that followed Russell from the platform was submerged beneath the storm of cheers that greeted the appearance on the stage of William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, "the boy orator of the Platte," whose star as a Presidential possibility had for twenty-four hours shone brightly on the convention's horizon. Mr. Bryan made the speech of the day. He stirred the audience as it had never been stirred before. Almost every sentence was applauded, and at its conclusion ensued, perhaps, the most extraordinary scene of the convention. As if by the magic touch of a wand delegation after delegation rose in phalanx and gave vent to the most enthusiastic demonstration in honor of the Nebraska orator. Everybody stood up, even the Eastern men, who at first were disposed to remain in their seats. Westerners shouted, waved handkerchiefs, hats, flags, canes, umbrellas and anything else conspicuous and portable. Deafening cheers rent the air and articles of every description were thrown high above the surging sea of humanity. The staffs bearing the names of the States were held aloft with flags and other things on top and waved to and fro. When that pastime became too tame, led by Mr. Galwood, of Texas, nearly all the silver States and Territories, and some gold States joined in a procession, bearing the State poles, and marched in triumph around the floor. Some of the Eastern States kept their sign staffs in their places and confined their expressions to standing up and giving a mild cheer as individuals. This furore continued for a quarter of an hour, and no effort was made by the Chairman or Sergeant-at-Arms to check its tempestuous progress. Away to the west and north and south of the platform in the multitude of spectators the demonstration of the delegates was repeated. Hundreds of umbrellas were opened by the apparently crazed people. Harmless missiles of paper and other things were hurled through the air on the delegates' heads.

When some degree of quiet was restored the previous question was ordered on the platform and all amendments. Mr. Hill requested a call of States on his proposed financial plank. At 3.15 p. m. the voting began upon Mr. Hill's proposed substitute for the free coinage plank. It resulted: Ayes, 303; nays, 626.

Mr. Hill said he did not desire a call of States upon his two financial amendments, but he did desire a vote by States on the resolution commending the Administration. The second roll was begun at 3.47. This was defeated by a vote of 357 to 564. Mr. Hill's two financial amendments were then voted down viva voice.

Mr. Tillman rose to ask the parliamentary status of his amendment condemning the Administration. The Chair replied that it was still pending if the gentleman desired to press it. Mr. Tillman replied that as the failure to endorse was equivalent to a vote of censure, he withdrew his amendment.

The roll of States was then called on the adoption of the platform as reported by the Committee on Resolutions. The result was announced: Ayes, 628; noes, 301; absent, 1; total, 930, as follows:

States.	Aye.	No.	States.	Aye.	No.
Alabama	22	—	New York	—	72
Arkansas	16	—	N. Carolina	22	—
California	18	—	N. Dakota	6	—
Colorado	8	—	Ohio	46	—
Connecticut	—	12	Oregon	8	—
Delaware	1	5	Pennsylvania	—	64
Florida	5	3	Rhode Island	—	8
Georgia	26	—	S. Carolina	18	—
Idaho	6	—	S. Dakota	—	8
Illinois	48	—	Tennessee	24	—
Indiana	30	—	Texas	30	—
Iowa	26	—	Utah	6	—
Kansas	20	—	Vermont	—	8
Kentucky	26	—	Virginia	24	—
Louisiana	16	—	Washington	5	3
Maine	2	10	W. Virginia	12	—
Maryland	4	12	Wisconsin	—	24
Massachus'tts.	3	27	Wyoming	6	—
Michigan	28	—	Alaska	—	6
Minnesota	6	11	Arizona	6	—
Mississippi	18	—	Dist. of Col.	6	—
Missouri	34	—	New Mexico	6	—
Montana	6	—	Oklahoma	6	—
Nebraska	16	—	Ind. Territory.	6	—
Nevada	6	—			
N. Hampshire.	—	8	Total	628	301
New Jersey	—	20			

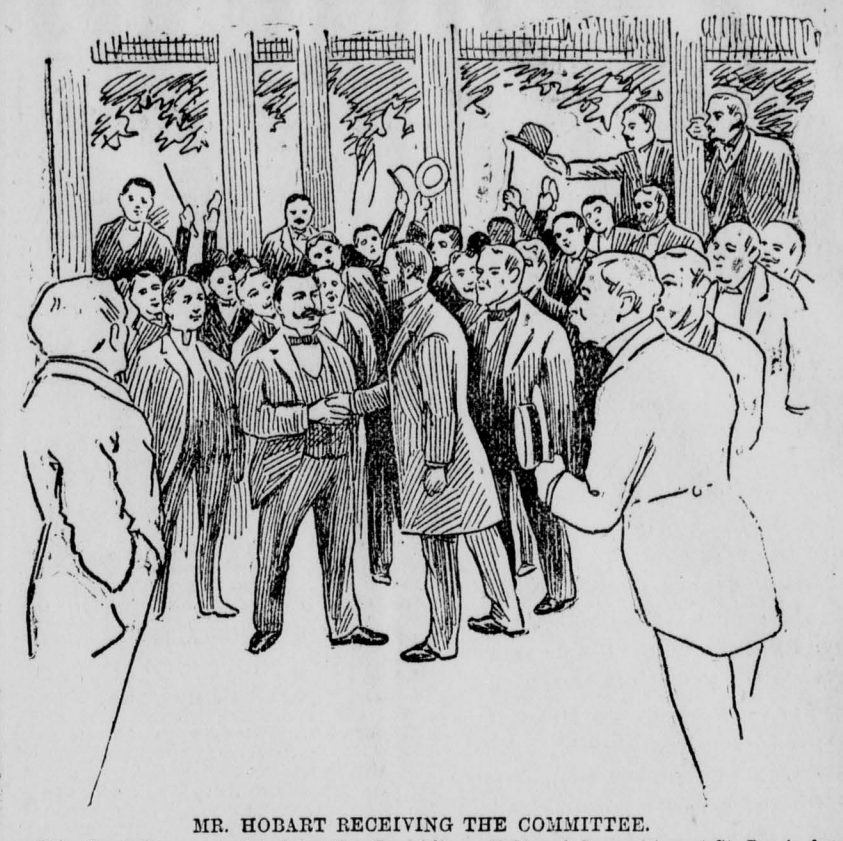
Absent, 1.

At 4.47 p. m. the convention took a recess until 8 p. m.

At the evening session the various candidates were named for nomination.

MR. HOBART HEARS WELCOME WORDS.

The Republican Candidate for Vice-President Officially Informed of His Nomination at St. Louis.



MR. HOBART RECEIVING THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Republican National Convention at St. Louis formally notified Hon. Garret A. Hobart of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency. In reply he spoke strongly in favor of protection and the gold standard. The notification ceremonies took place at Mr. Hobart's home in Paterson, N. J.

THE CANDIDATE.

Only Thirty-six Years of Age and Twice a Member of Congress.

William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem, Marion County, Ill., on March 19, 1860, so that he just misses being ineligible for the Presidency by reason of his youth. Thirty-five is the limit, and nobody at his age was ever elected President of the United States. He comes of Virginia stock. His father was Silas L. Bryan, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, and lived there until eighteen years old, when he moved to Illinois, where he was elected a State Senator. When William was fifteen years old he entered Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. In 1877 he entered Illinois College, and graduated valedictorian in 1881. After graduation at Jacksonville Bryan went to the Union Law College at Chicago, and at the same time entered the law office of Lyman Trumbull. After two years of work in the college and office he got his diploma and returned to Jacksonville, where he began practice. Within a year after making his home in Jacksonville Bryan was married to Miss Mary E. Baird, the only daughter of a merchant of Perry, a neighboring town. In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and became a member of the law firm of Talbot & Bryan. He went into politics from the start, and in less than two years his voice and words had made him so well known that he was asked to make the race for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. He refused, but in 1890 he was nominated for Congress and was elected by a majority of 6713, reversing the Republican majority of 3400 of two years before. He was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress over a field of Republican, Populist and independent candidates. He was known as a good stump speaker before he made his appearance in Congress. But it was before that body in March, 1892, that he won his chief reputation as an orator. He refused a renomination. Bryan secured a controlling influence in the Omaha World, which he swung into the Populistic line in 1893. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, and has long posed as a silver advocate. Bryan is a tall, slender young man, with a bit of resemblance to the late "Sam" Randall. Bryan was married when he was only twenty-four years old. His wife interested herself in his professional and political enterprises. She studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but never sought to practice.

A Wholesale Murderer.

On the body of a notorious brigand recently killed in Turkey was found 4000 pounds and a note book, which showed that he had murdered 192 men.

Macadamizing Connecticut.

About one-half of the towns in Connecticut have begun the construction of macadam roads, under the new law offering State and county aid for that purpose.

Novel Signal Service.

The night watchman in Albany, Mo., rings the big bell when he thinks that the clouds indicate the approach of a heavy storm.

Big American Eagle Shot.

Asher Snook, of Layton, N. Y., killed an American eagle a few days ago that measured seven feet five and a half inches from tip to tip.

PUTTING A MAN TO SLEEP.

Several Ways Described and No Two of Them Alike.

The man who had taken gas and had a tooth pulled while under its persuasive influence was sitting in a chair and rubbing the side of his jaw. After the blood had stopped flowing he unbosomed himself ad libitum to the circle of sympathetic friends.

"I have now been insensible three times from interesting causes," he began. "Once I was knocked out in a glove fight, once I was nearly drowned, and this time I have taken gas."

"What was the difference in the sensations?" asked the man with the yellow whiskers.

"Quite a good deal," answered the victim. "I remember that when I was knocked out in a fight that there were absolutely no accompanying phenomena except a sudden red flash in my eyes. A moment later I found myself sitting on the floor, while they were pouring water on me. The back of my head was aching where I had hit the floor, and there was a scratch on my jaw under the ear. The other fellow had uppercut me as I ducked a right hander. His wrist had caught my jaw, and that was all there was to it. In ten minutes I was around as chipper as ever. The time I was nearly drowned I experienced all the sensations, I fancy, that come to a man about to die amid the waters, and I want to say right now that all this rot of the novelists about sweet music sounding in the ears and the past life passing before one and the death being painless is an infernal lie. There's no death more terrible. The water rushes into the nose and mouth; every breath is a cutting, aching wave of liquid agony; your chest seems bursting from the weight of your lungs, and the feeling is one of oppression and suffering the moment the first drop of water surges into the throat to the time you die or are rescued. This time time I have taken gas, and the sensations are more like what the story writers say of drowning. I had a good time while insensible and was just arguing over a bit of land with a neighbor when I came to and began to spit out chunks of tooth. The after effects? Well, I have a pain in my gums and feel sleepy and shaky on my pins. I think I will take a nap right now."

And the man who had just lost a tooth began a quiet slumber in his chair.—*Chicago News.*

The Tidal Wave in Japan.

From the Pittsburg News.

The Japanese loss of life in the war with China was hardly a circumstance by the side of the loss caused by the tidal wave, as it is called, which overwhelmed town after town and district after district. The latest word is that at least 60,000 persons are known to have been killed or injured, and that when the returns are all had the number will be probably twice as large. In a single prefecture 14,790 people perished and 4,586 houses were destroyed. So far as concerns the death loss, the Johnstown disaster, which aroused the sympathy of the world, was a small matter compared with this.

Scientific men in Japan are endeavoring to determine the cause of the tremendous disturbance of the ocean, and are pursuing opposite theories. One is that a volcanic eruption occurred somewhere in the depths of the Pacific, and the mention of that recalls the destruction wrought some time ago in like manner on the Mexican coast, which was attributed to volcanic action at sea. The other theory is that a stupendous cave-in at "the southern part of what is known as 'the great deep,' stretching 700 miles northward and eastward." One theory is of an upward and the other of a downward movement of the earth's crust.

There are no separate and independant forces in the world, but manifestations of a single force. Results once attributed to causes immediately at hand are now traced to those which seem infinitely remote. What the telegraph operator describes as "trouble on the wires," as if it were something to which one could reach out, and remedy in a moment, is traced to its origin in the sun. Perhaps if we knew how we could trace that trouble on the Mexican coast, the weather phenomena of this country in the last few months and that dreadful disaster in Japan to a common cause. It is so dreadful a disaster that science will hardly fail to lose interest in its teachings until there has been derived from them some special addition to the stock of knowledge concerning the operation of the world-wide or universe-wide forces.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

$10 FOR TWELVE DAYS.

The next of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's series of popular ten-day excursions to the seashore will leave Pittsburg on July 23.

The reason of the great favor in which these excursions are held is easy to see. The rate of $10 for the round trip is phenomenally low, considering the distance and the high character of the service; the limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of the resorts. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any of them may be visited under these arrangements.

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on the above-mentioned day at 8.55 A. M., and connect at Philtdelphia with special train via the new Delaware River Bridge route, *landing passengers at Atlantic City in twelve hours from Pittsburg;* or passengers for Atlantic City may spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to destination by regular trains from Broad Street Station or Market Street Wharf the following day.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 P. M. from all stations at which they stop, and from stations from which regular connection is made with them. These trains have Pullman sleeping cars attached and arrive in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers may proceed to the shore on any regular train that day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Pittsburg	$10.00	8.55 A. M.
East Liberty	10.00	9.05 "
Braddock	10.00	9.18 "
Irwin	10.00	9.38 "
Jeannette	10.00	9.50 "
Uniontown	10.00	6.58 "
Connellsville	10.00	7.32 "
Mt. Pleasant	10.00	7.10 "
Scottdale	10.00	7.54 "
Greensburg	10.00	10.00 "
Latrobe	10.00	10.15 "
Tarentum	10.00	7.32 "
Natrona	10.00	7.37 "
Butler	10.00	6.25 "
Freeport	10.00	7.49 "
Leechburg	10.00	8.04 "
Paulton	10.00	8.21 "
Saltsburg	10.00	8.51 "
Indiana	10.00	8.50 "
Blairsville	10.00	9.22 "
Blairsville Intersection	10.00	10.37 "
Johnstown	9.25	11.10 "
Cresson	8.50	11.55 "
Martinsburg	8.00	10.25 "
Hollidaysburg	8.00	11.08 "
Altoona (stop for dinner)	8.00	12.50 P. M.
Bellwood	8.00	1.02 "
Bellefonte	7.25	10.09 A. M.
Clearfield	8.90	9.31 "
Philipsburg	8.35	10.14 "
Osceola	8.25	10.23 "
Tyrone	7.65	1.13 P. M.
Huntingdon	7.10	1.45 "
Bedford	8.50	9.30 A. M.
Mount Union	6.75	2.04 P. M.
Lewistown Junction	6.00	2.43 "
Mifflin	5.65	3.00 "
Newport	5.00	3.34 "
Duncannon	4.60	3.54 "
Philadelphia, Arrive		7.20 "

For further information apply to to ticke agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

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Meanwhile you can see our display of Oxfords in our window, also our Men's $1.00 shoes that look and wear like a $1.25 shoe, and our $4.00 equal to the regular $5.00 shoe. We are content with a medium profit on the principle of "live and let live."
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